

FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

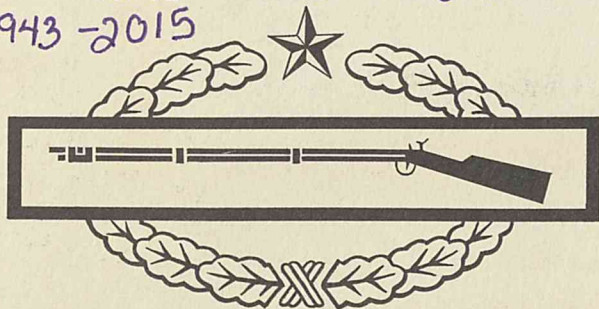
COMPANY B

10th BATTLE GROUP 3rd BRIGADE

Donated to CSU Monterey Bay,
Seaside, California, in memory
of Richard Lineol Gow (1943-2015).
I hope this allows other
members of this training ^{group} to view
photos of their time at Fort Ord.

Kristina Lynn Clover
(nee Gow)

Richard Lineol Gow
1943-2015





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

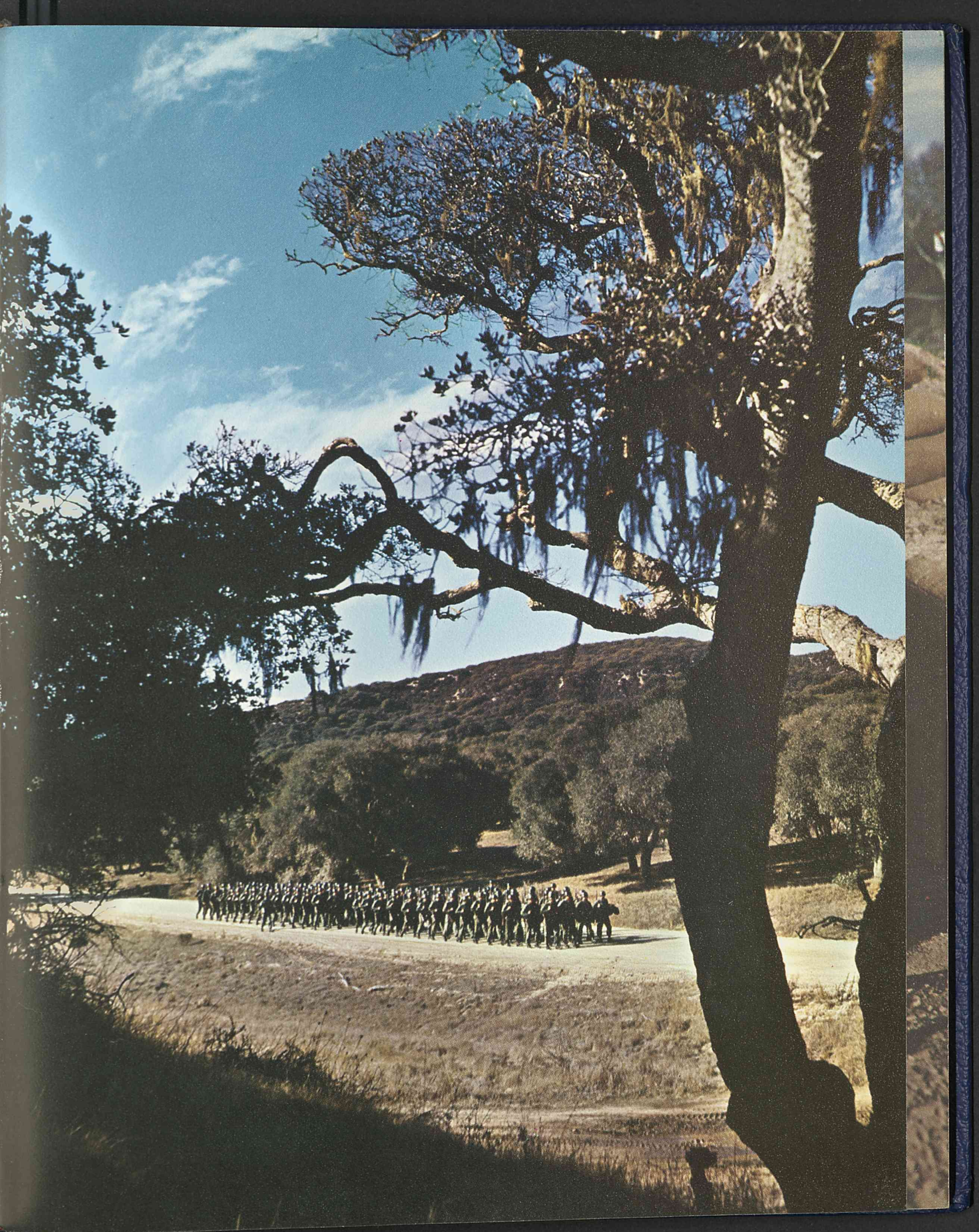
The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

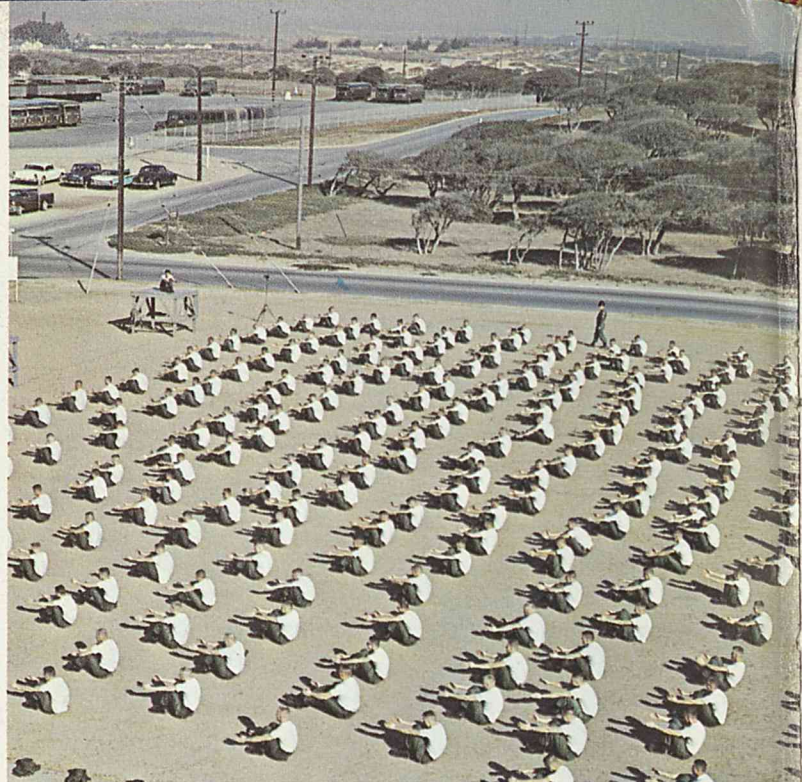
It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

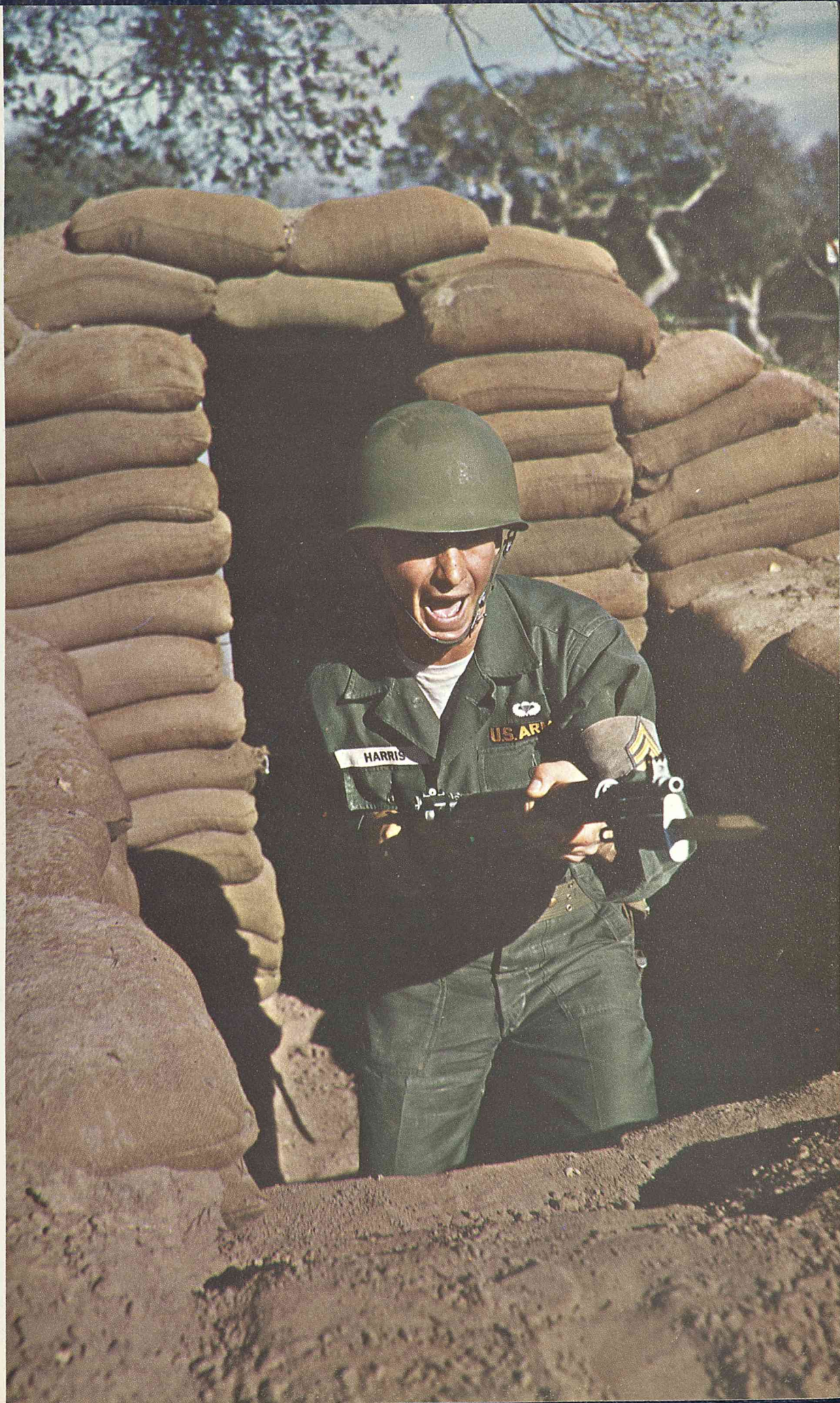
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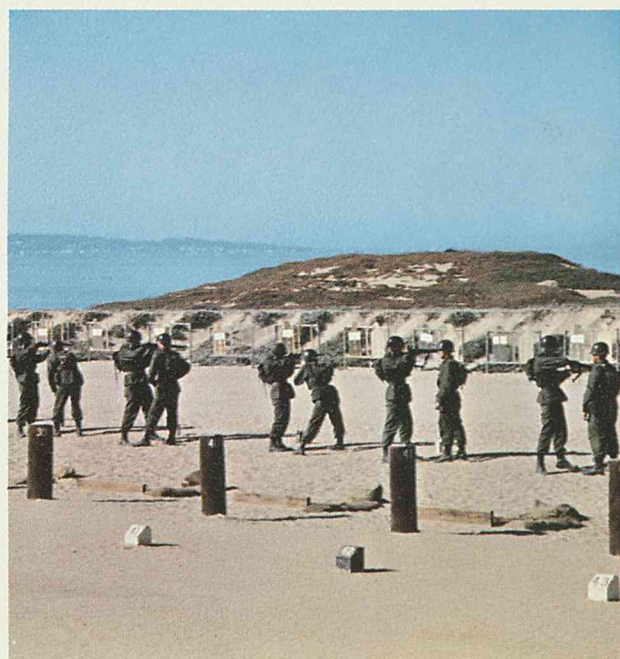
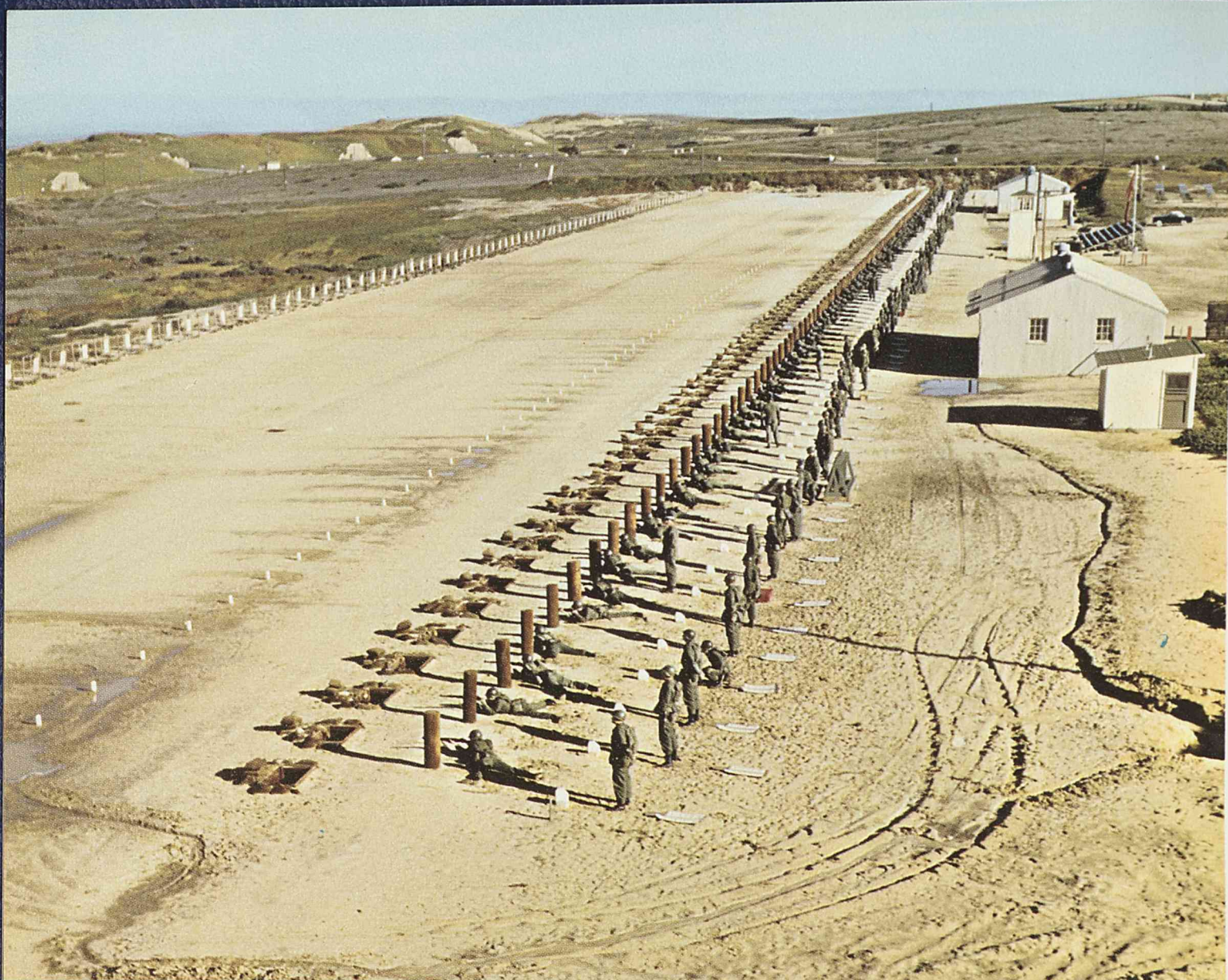




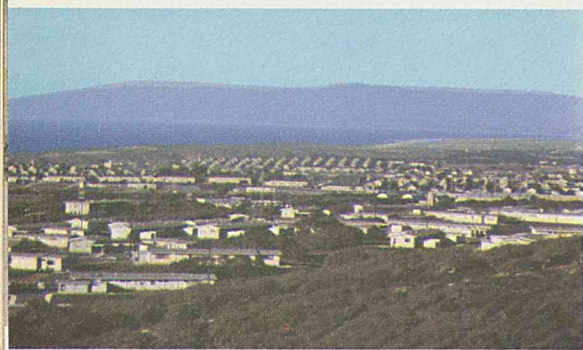
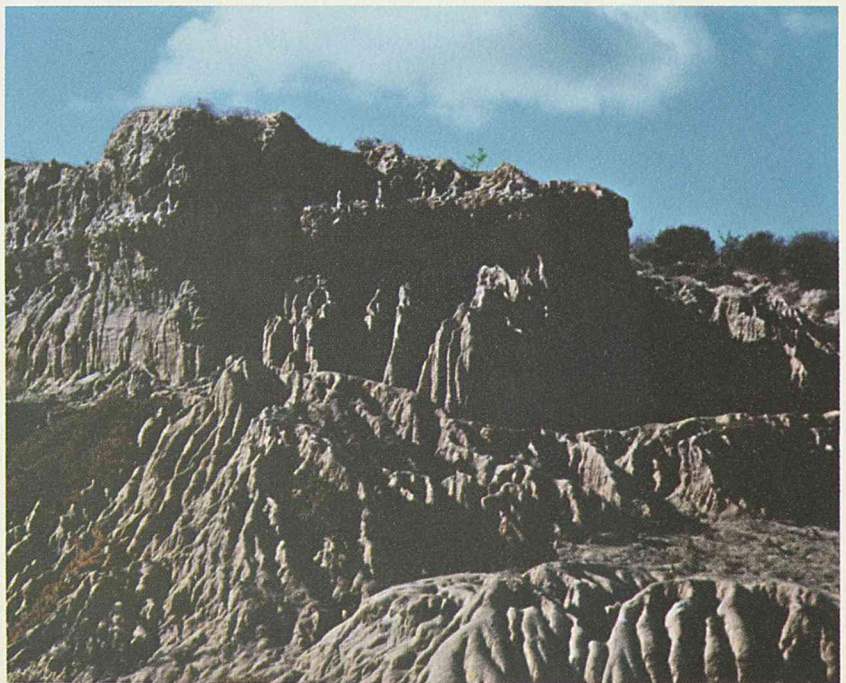
physical fitness

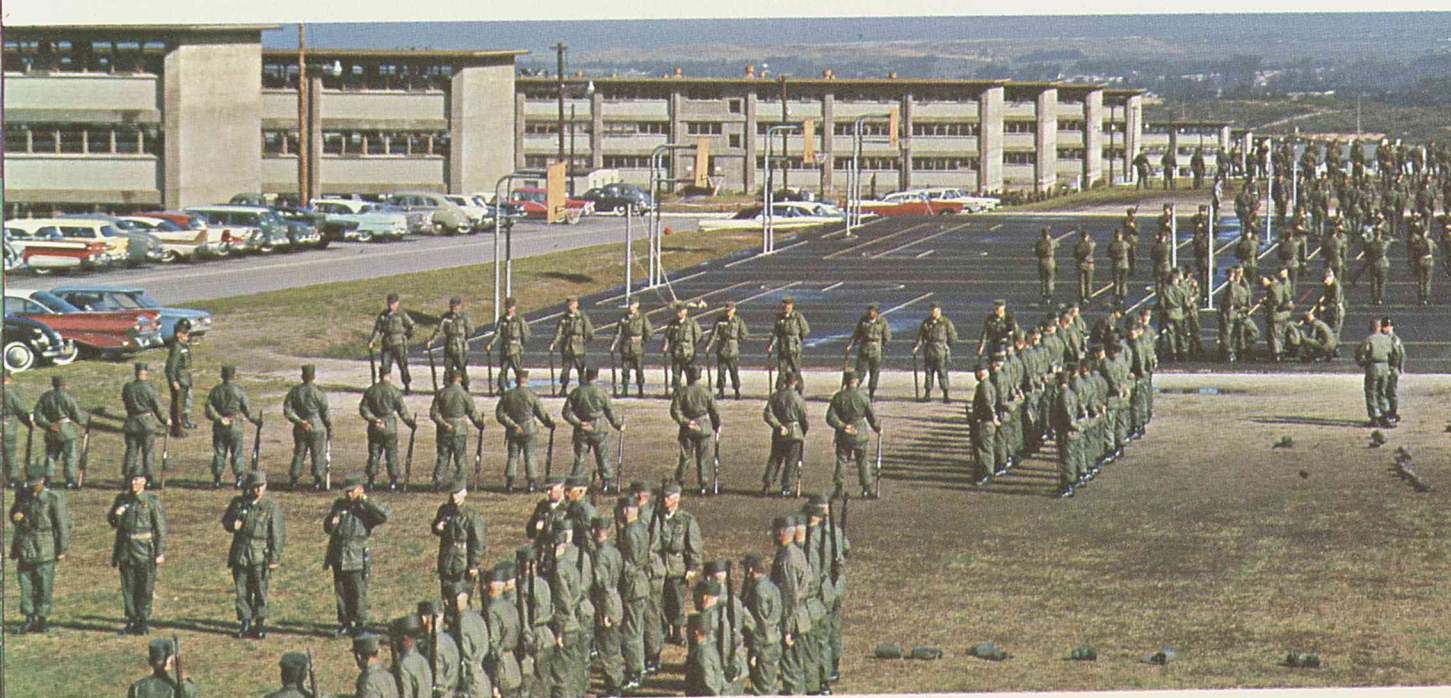
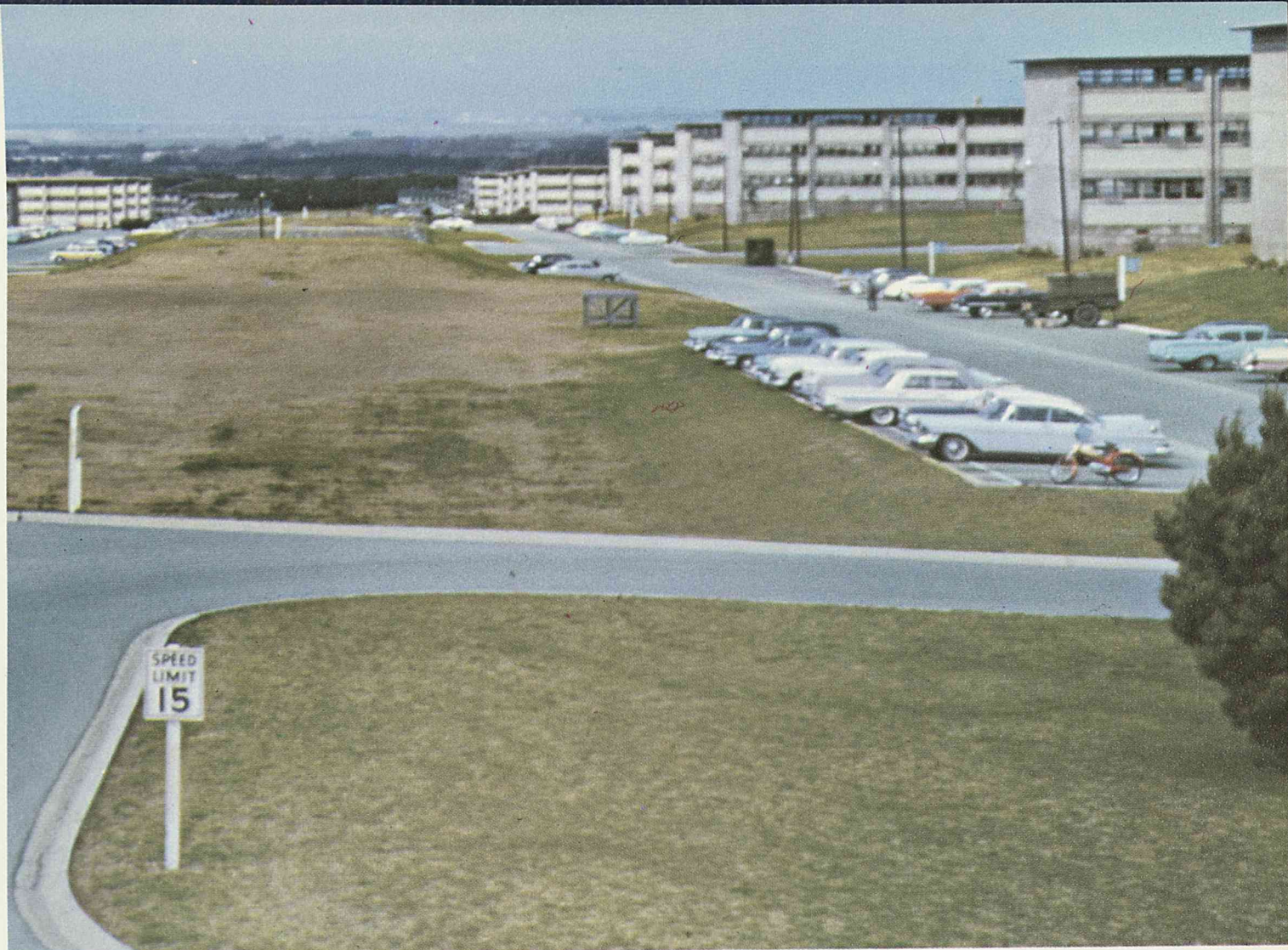








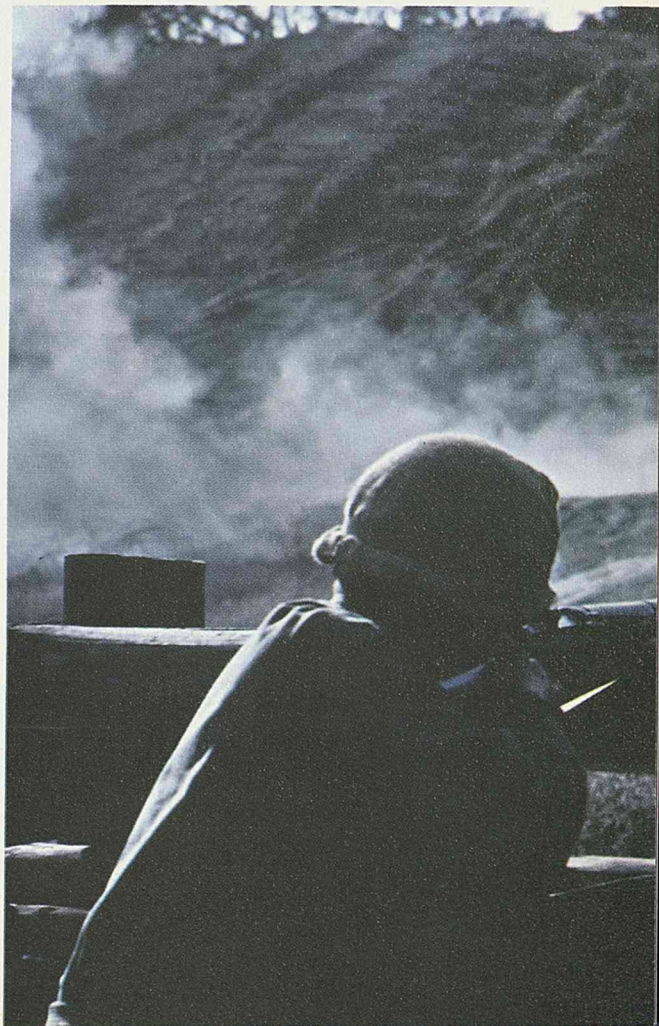
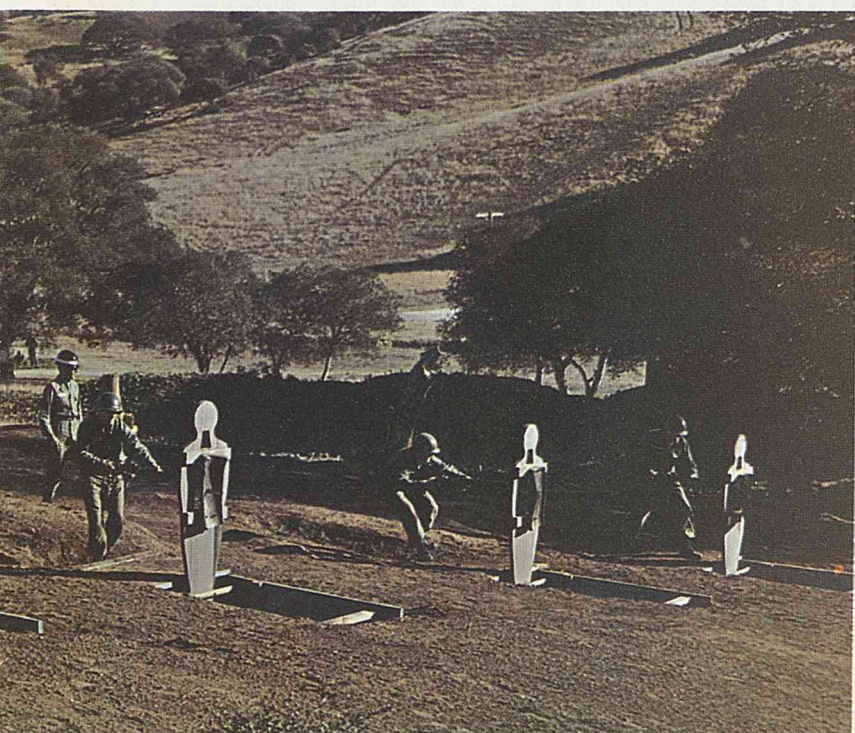
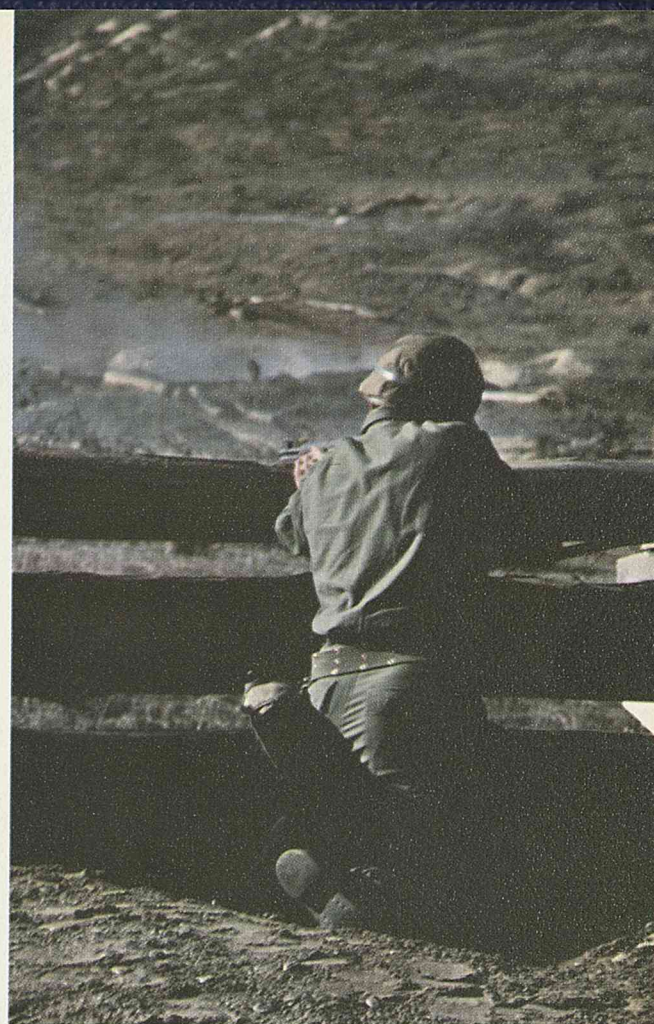


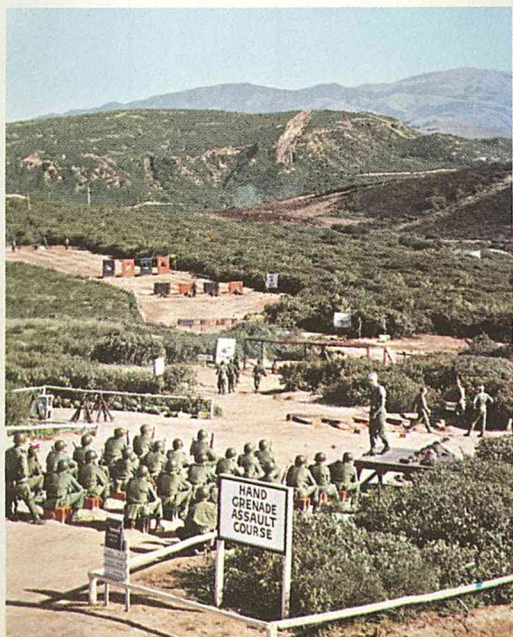


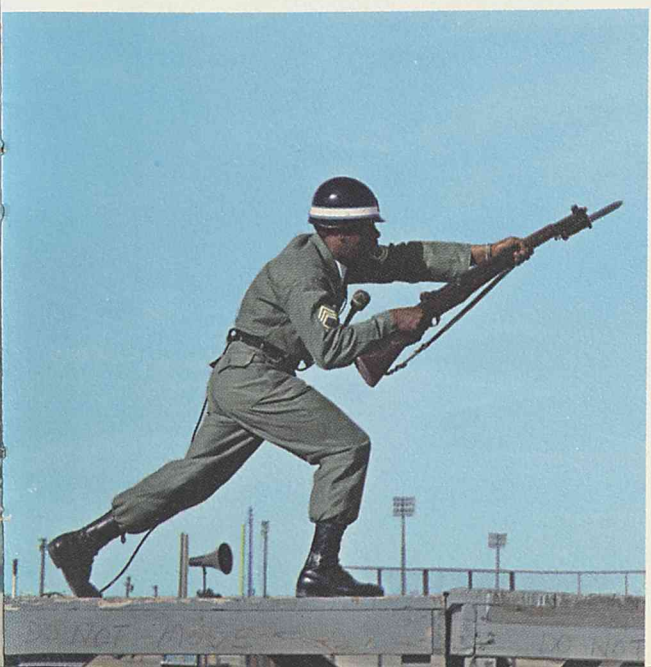


close combat course

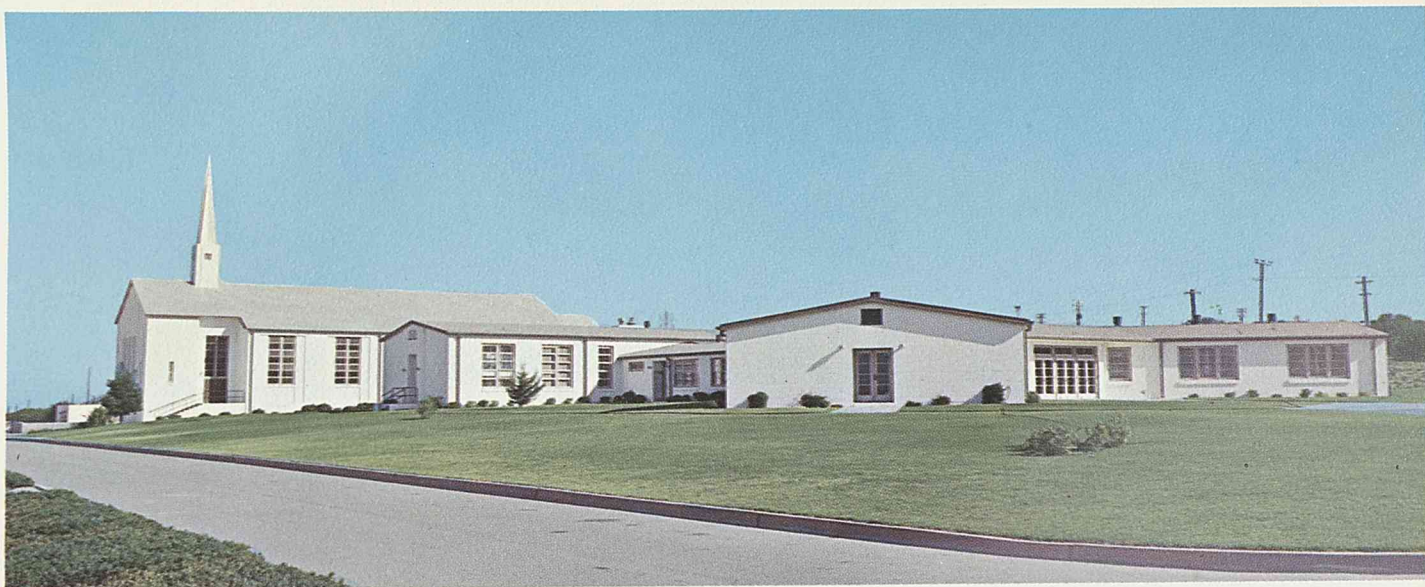


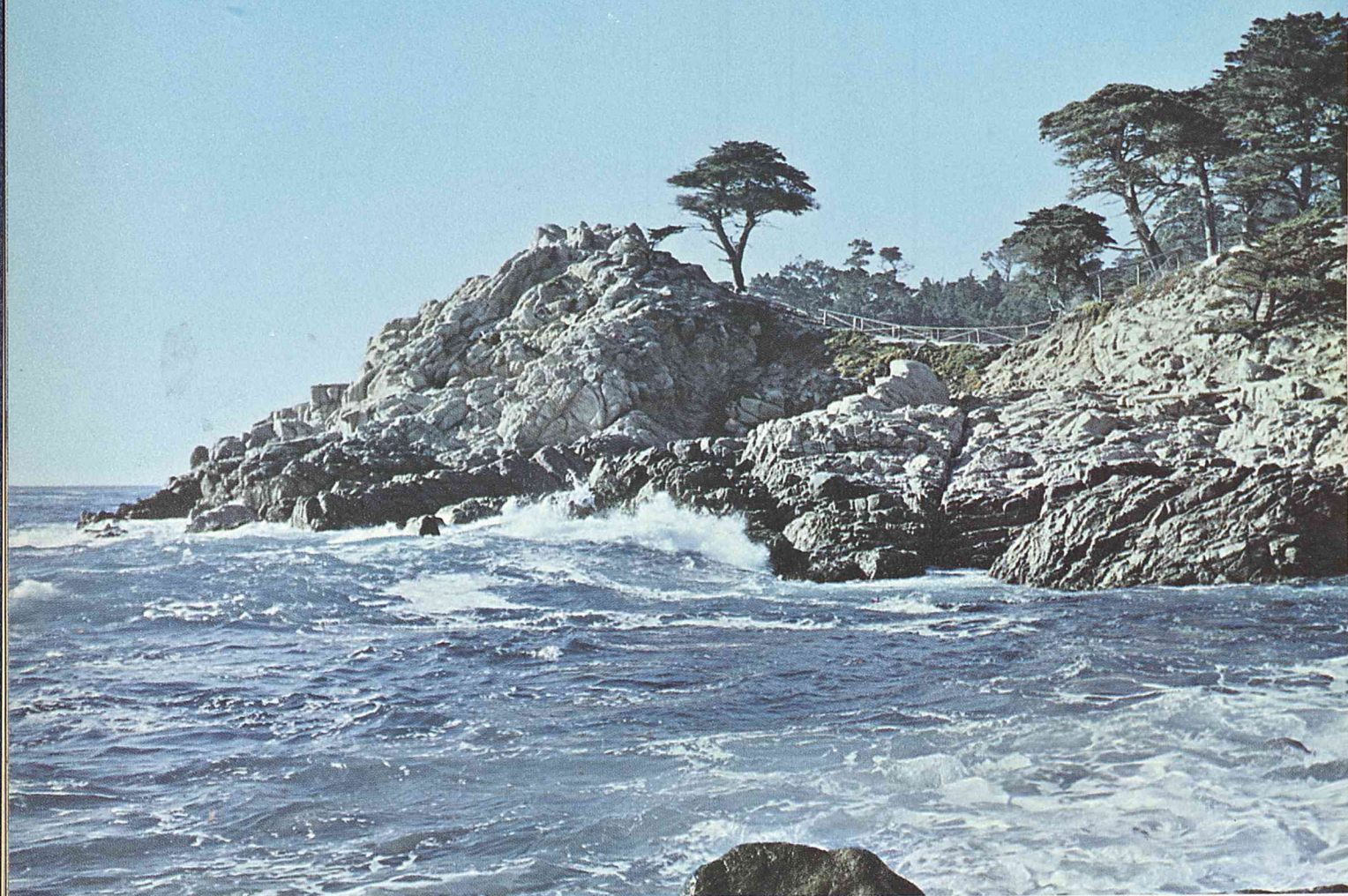


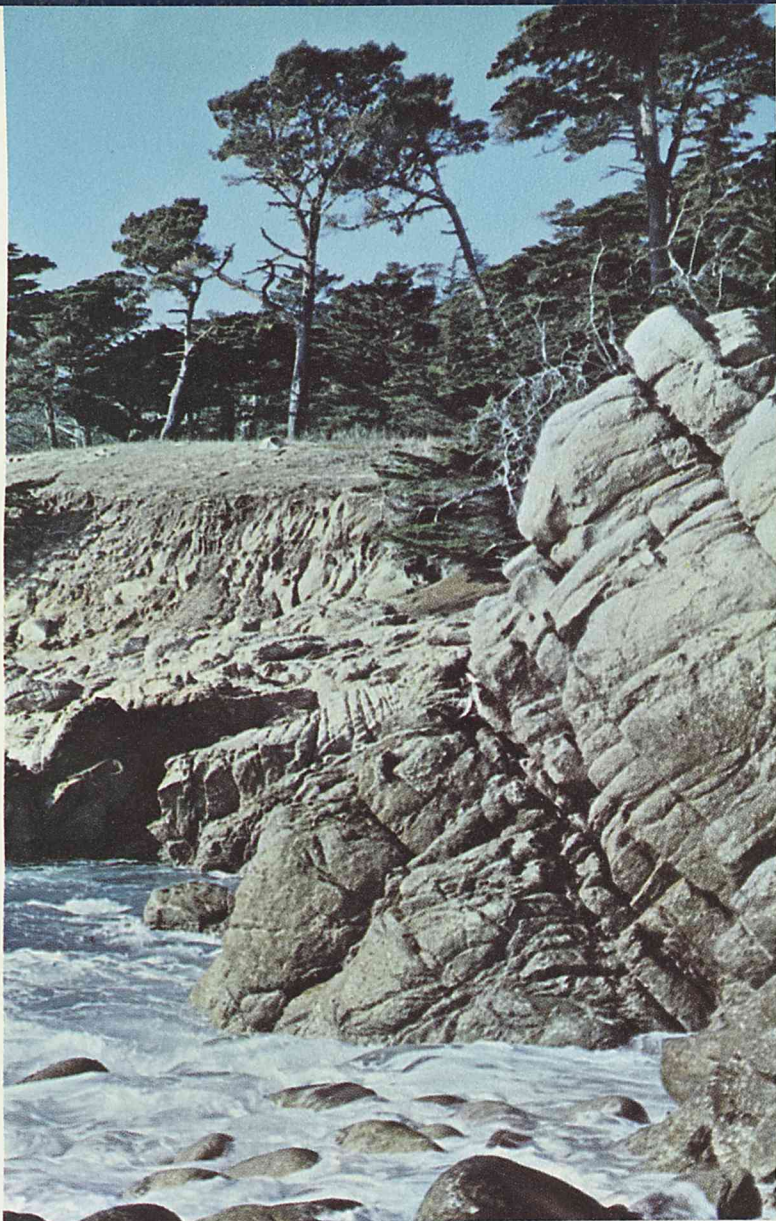












17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course red cross

colton hall



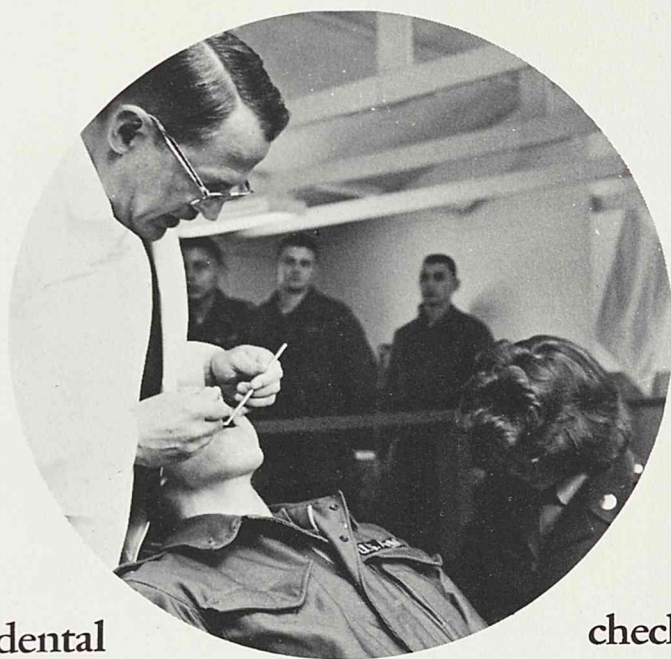


interior and exterior of new service club





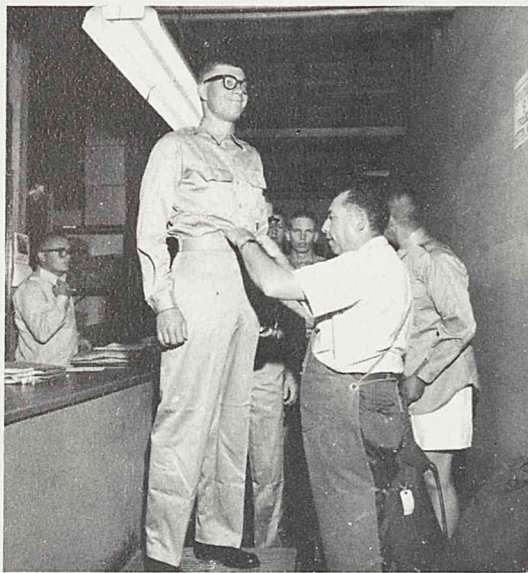
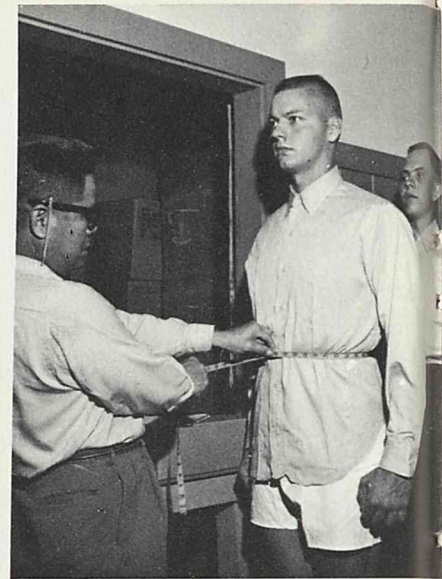
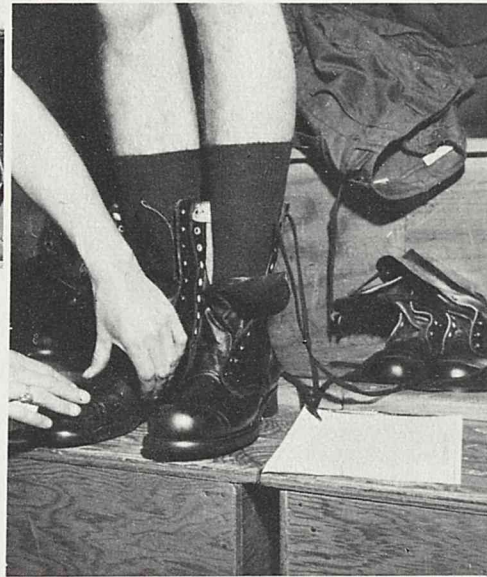
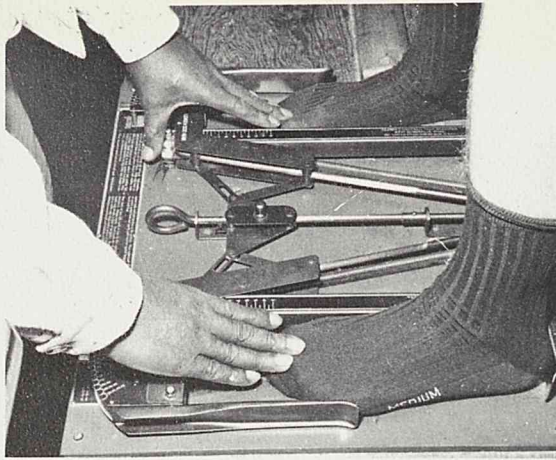
receiving
center



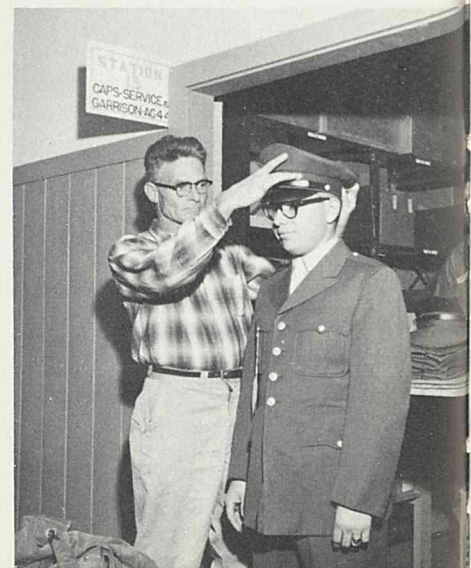
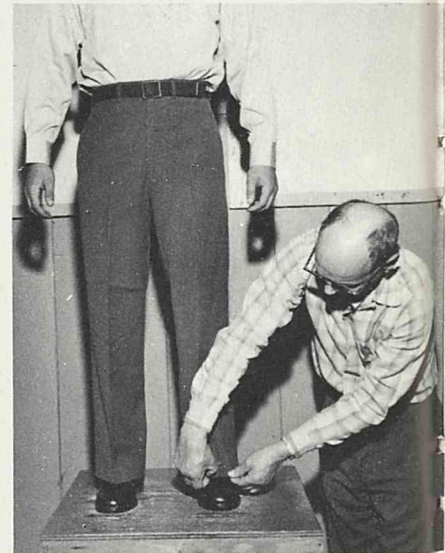
dental

check

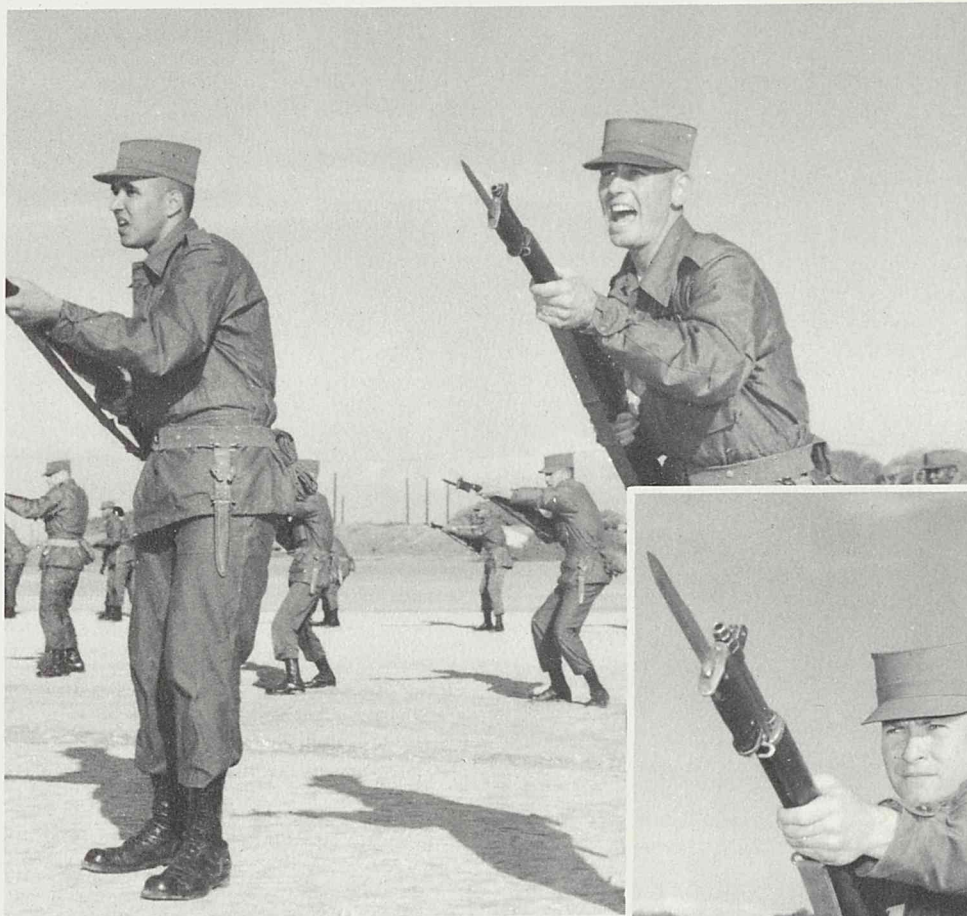




clothing issue

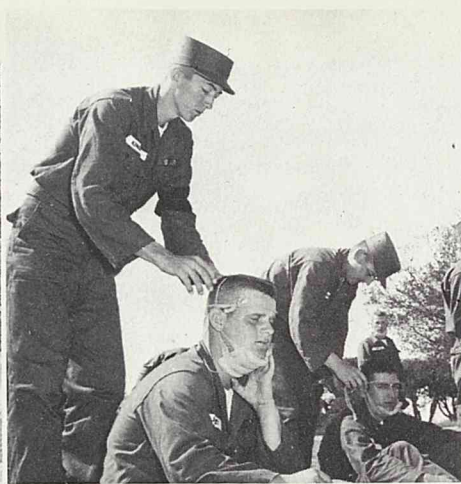






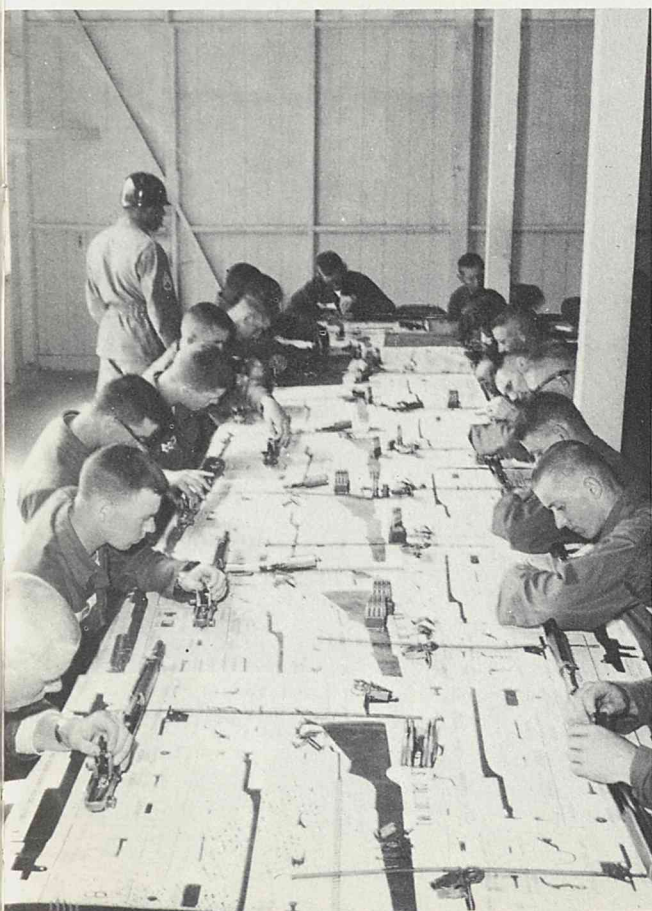
bayonet





first aid

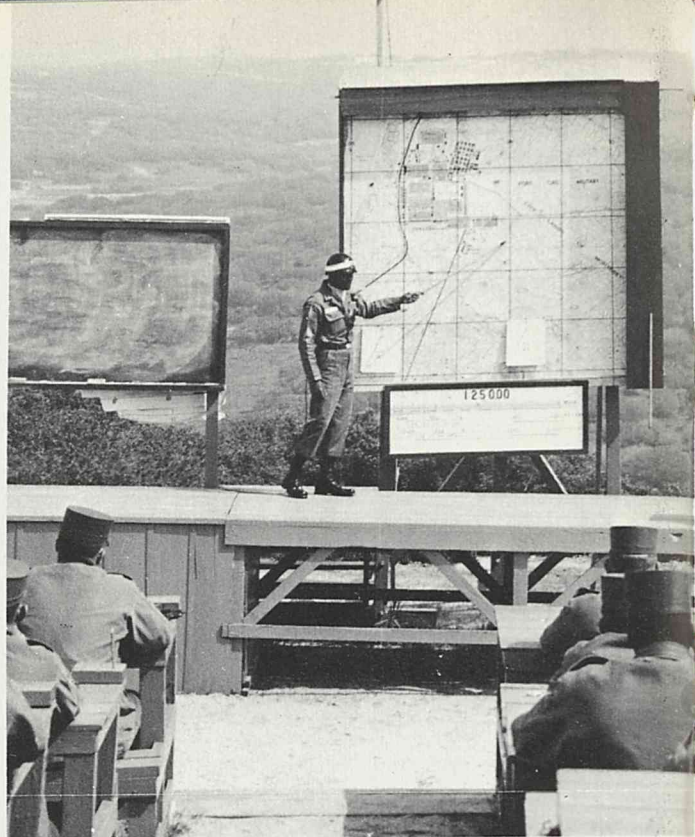
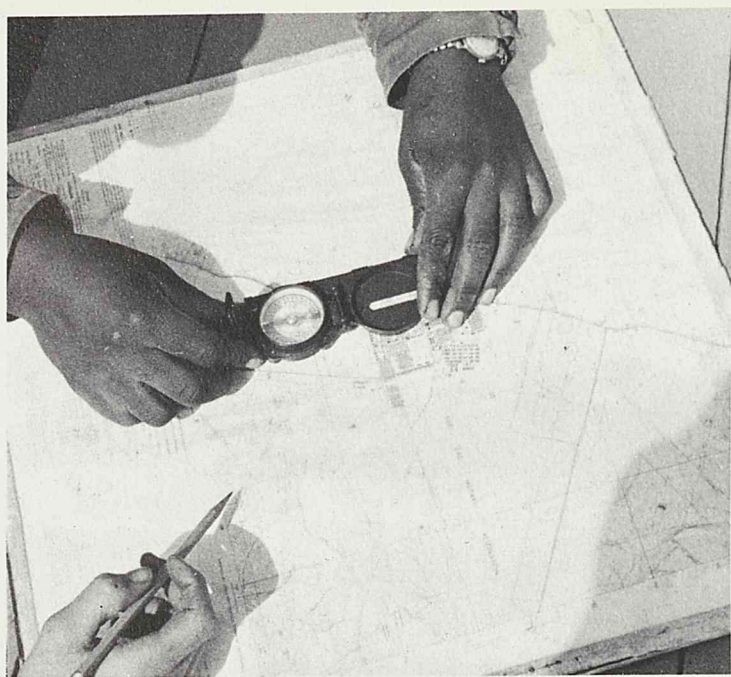
trainfire classroom



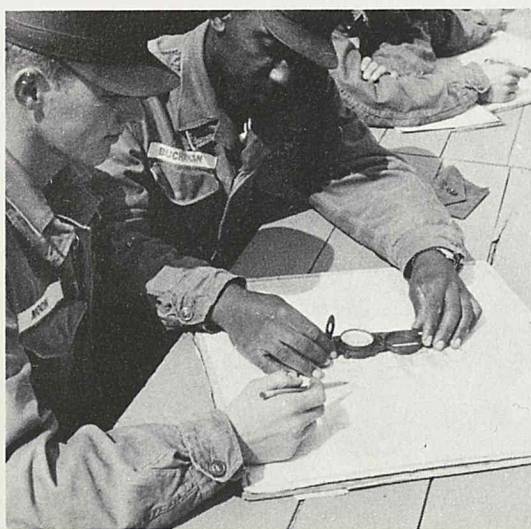
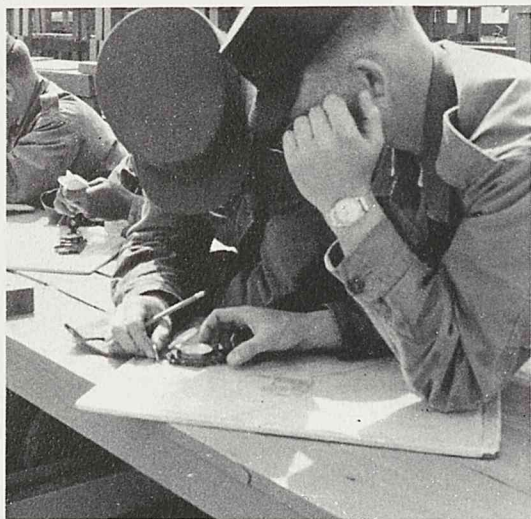
trainfire

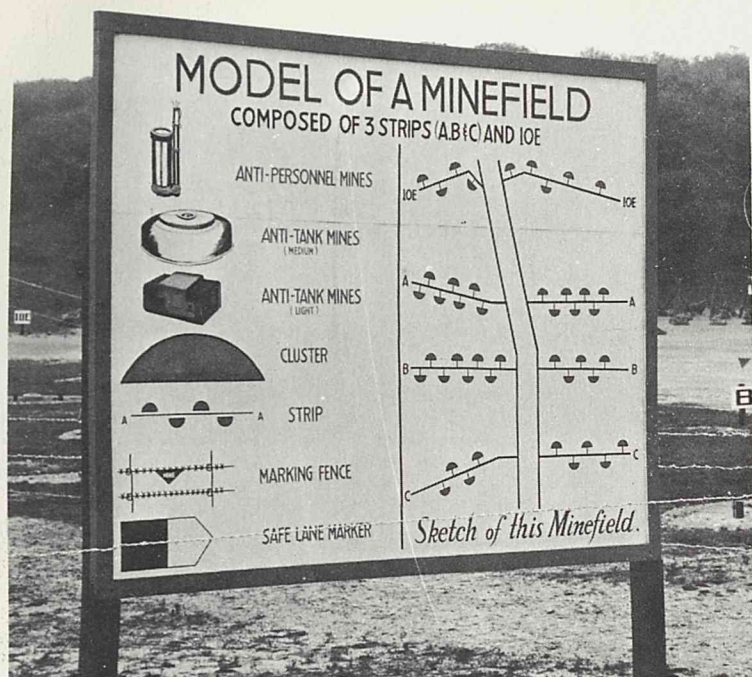






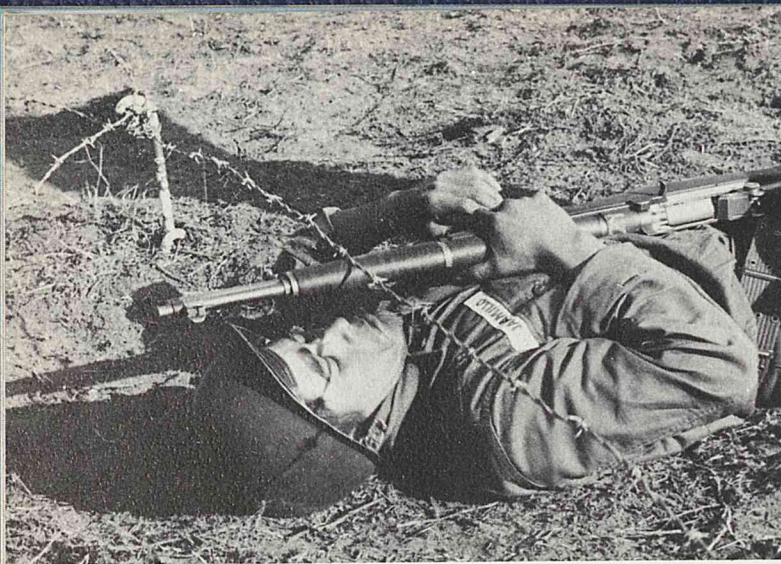
maps





land mine warfare





cbn





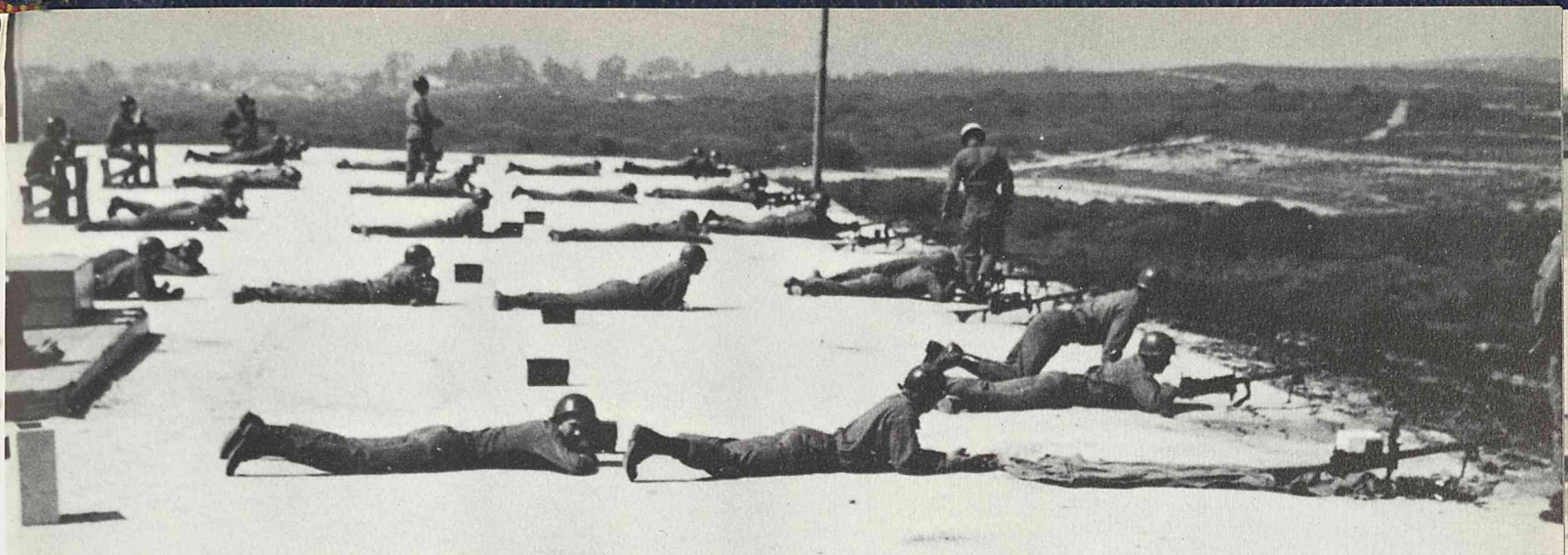
physical fitness test

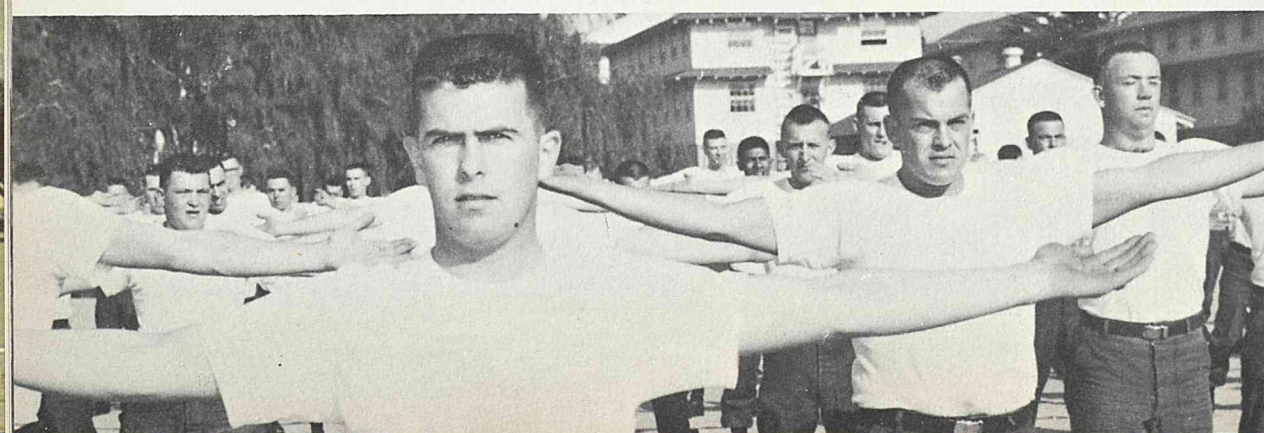
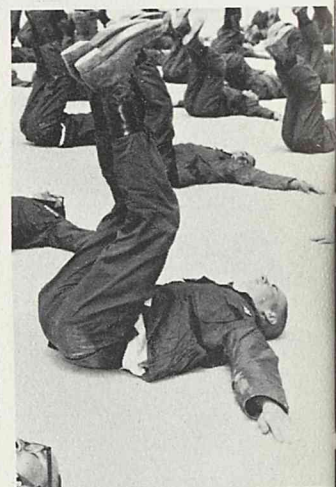
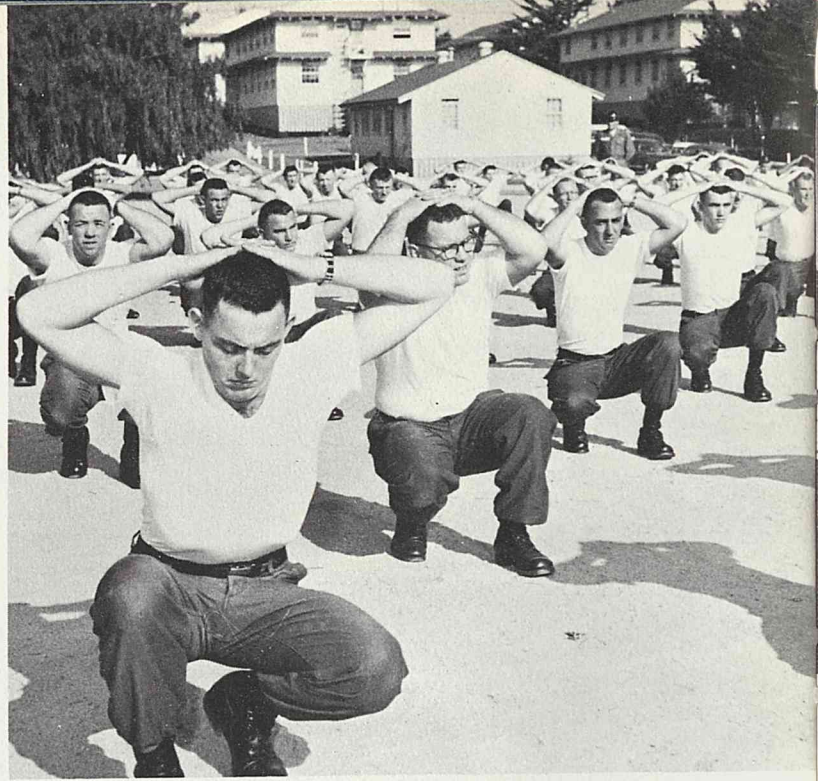
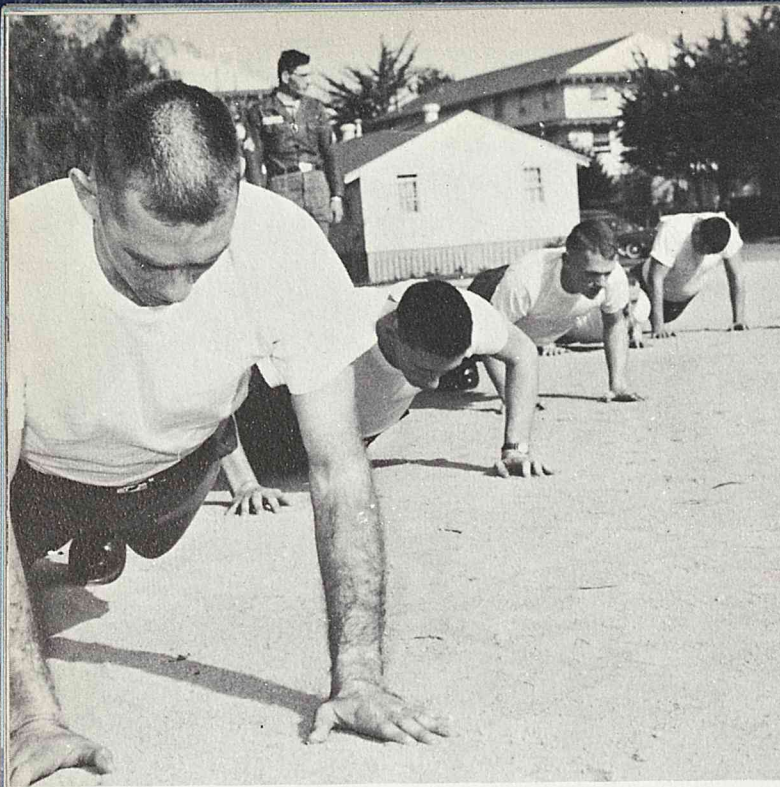




machine gun





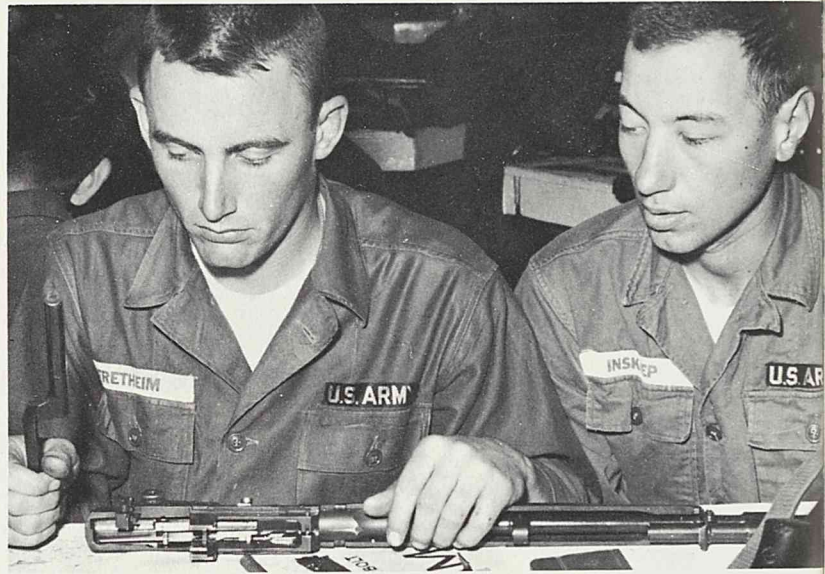


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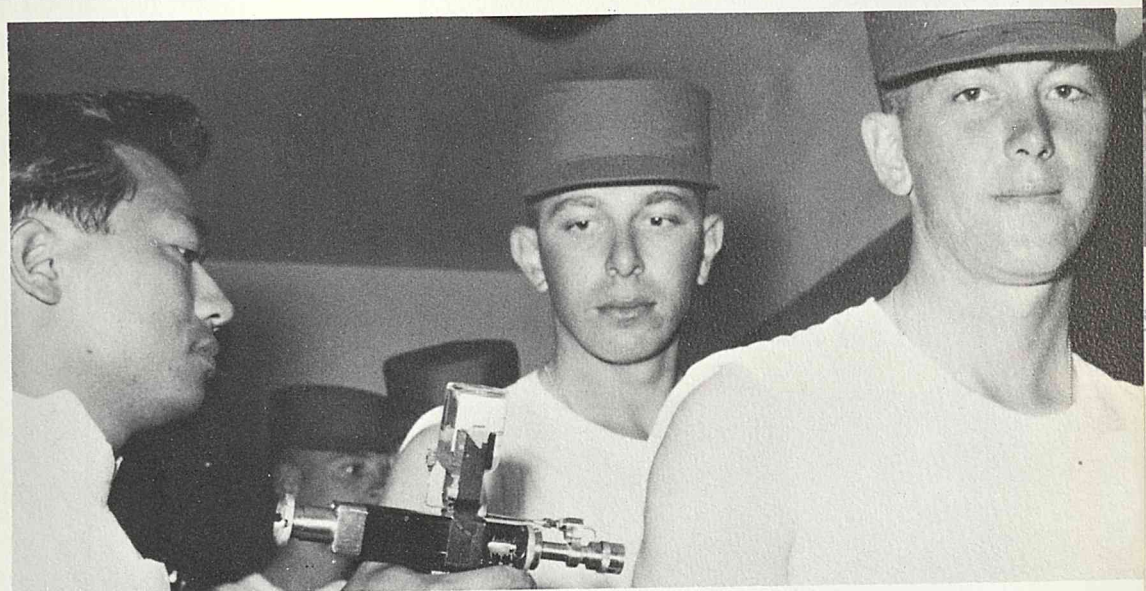
dismounted drill





m-14 classroom and open house





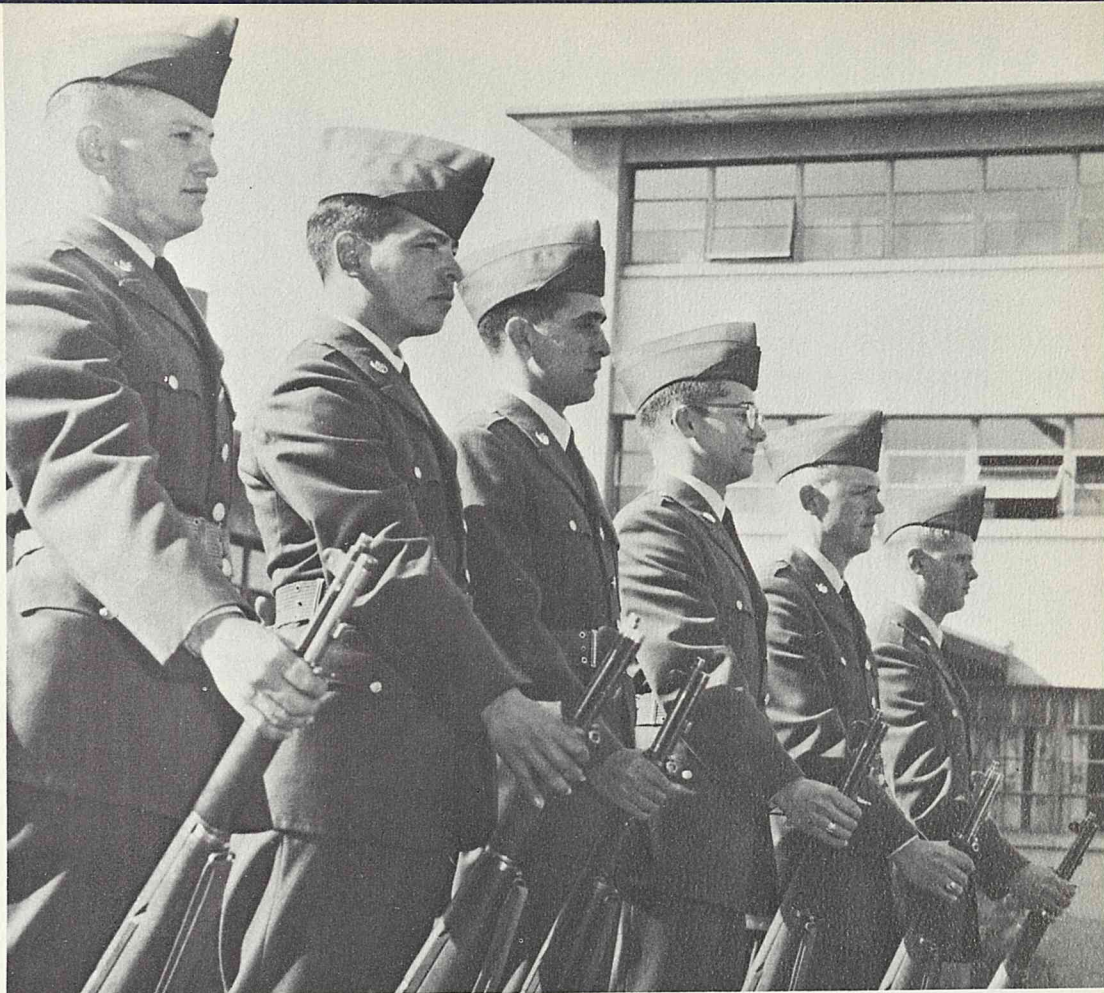
shots



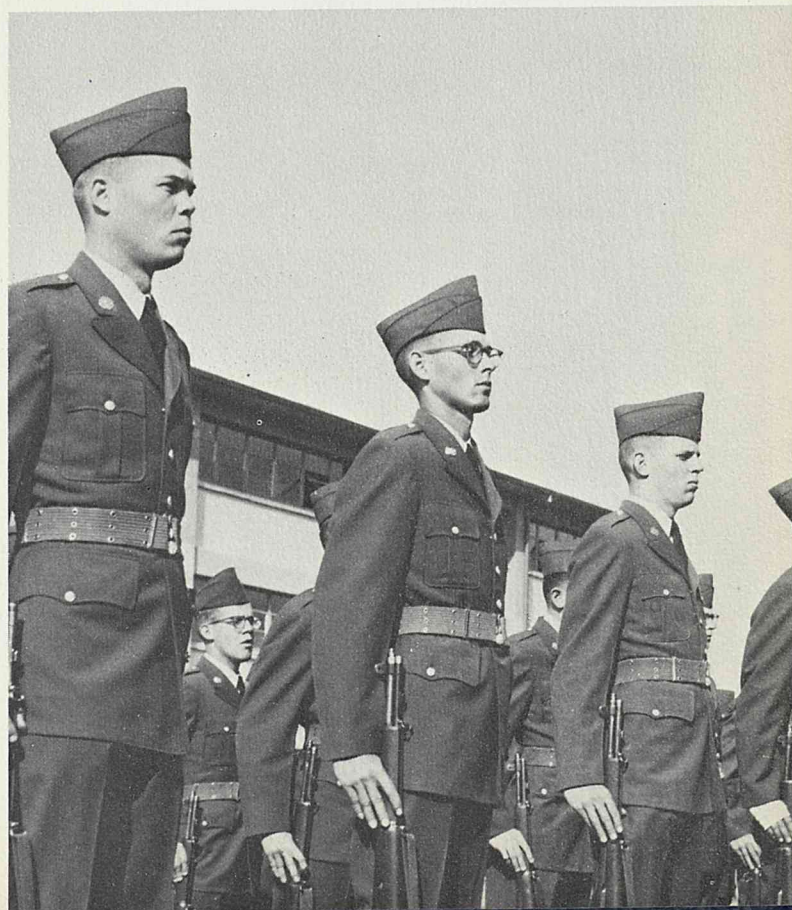


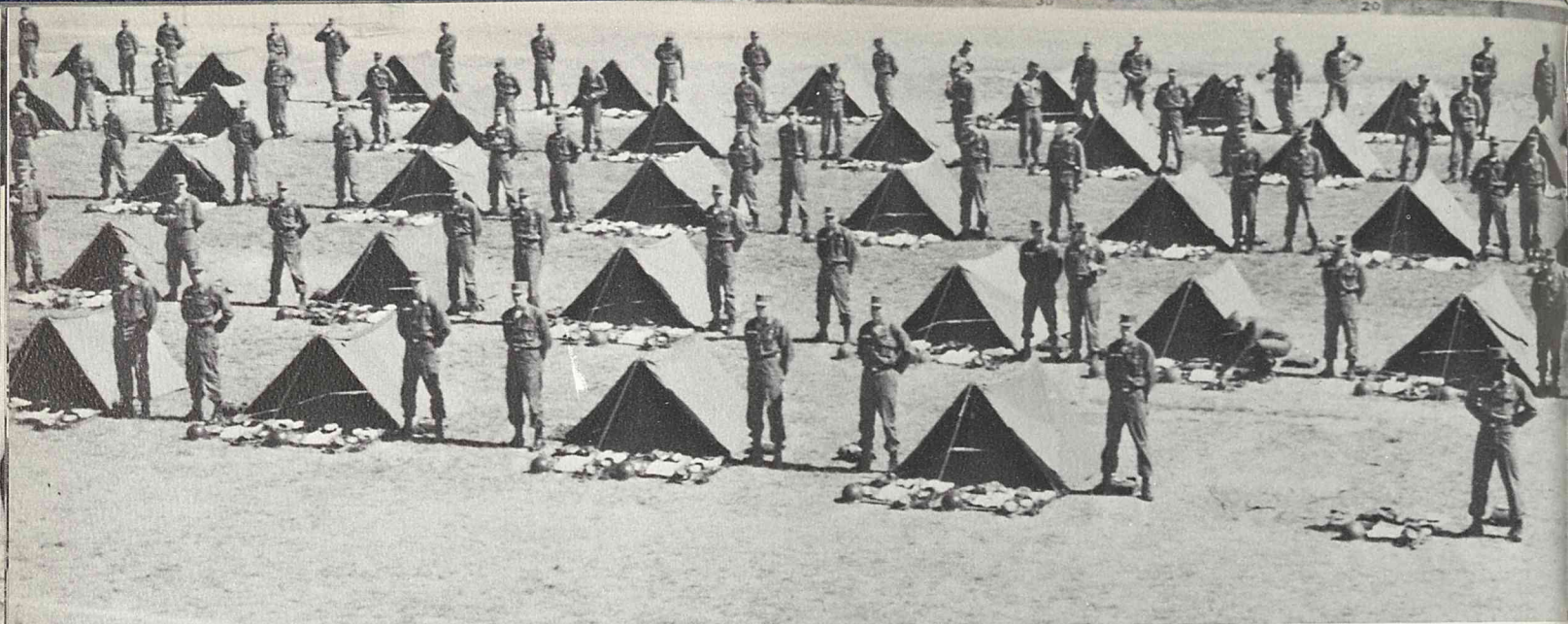
class a inspection





guard mount





full
field
inspection



cover and movement

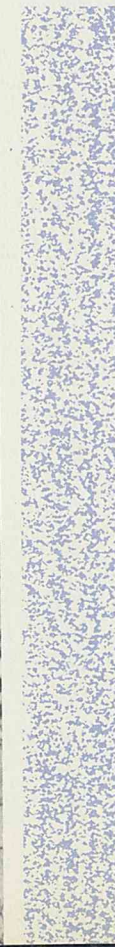
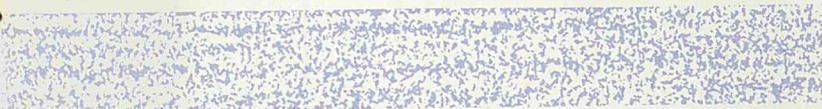






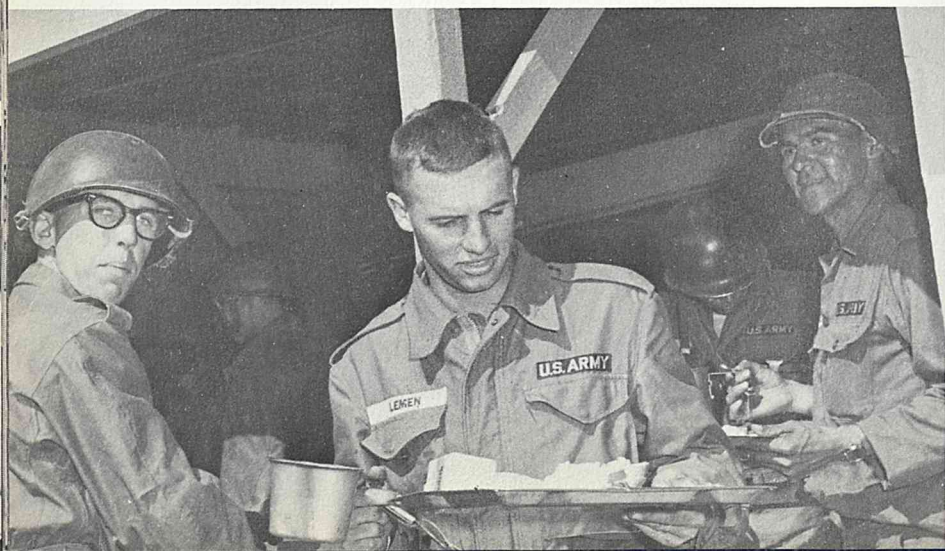
close combat course

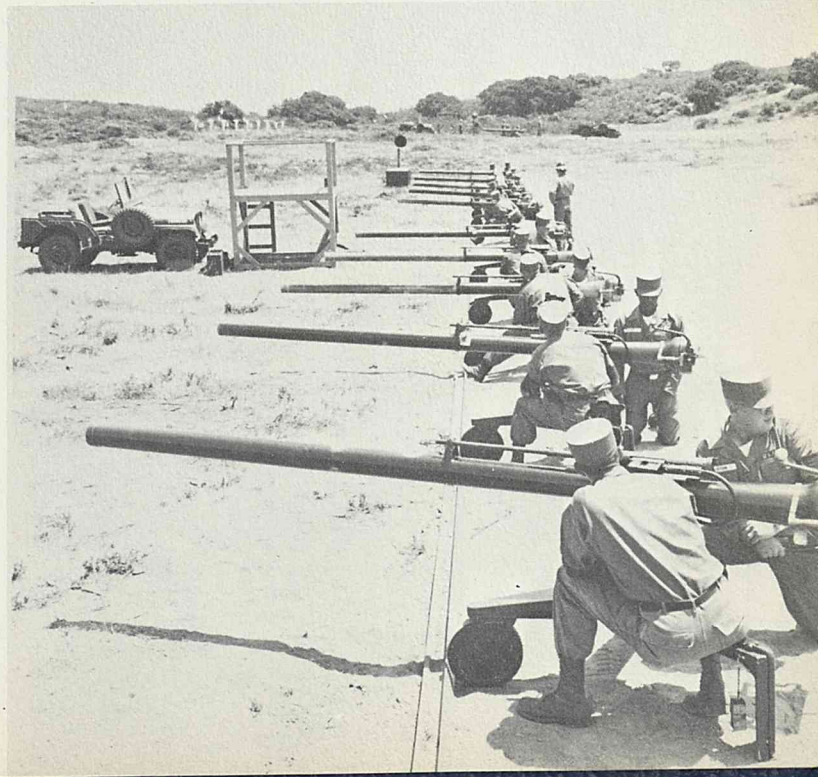
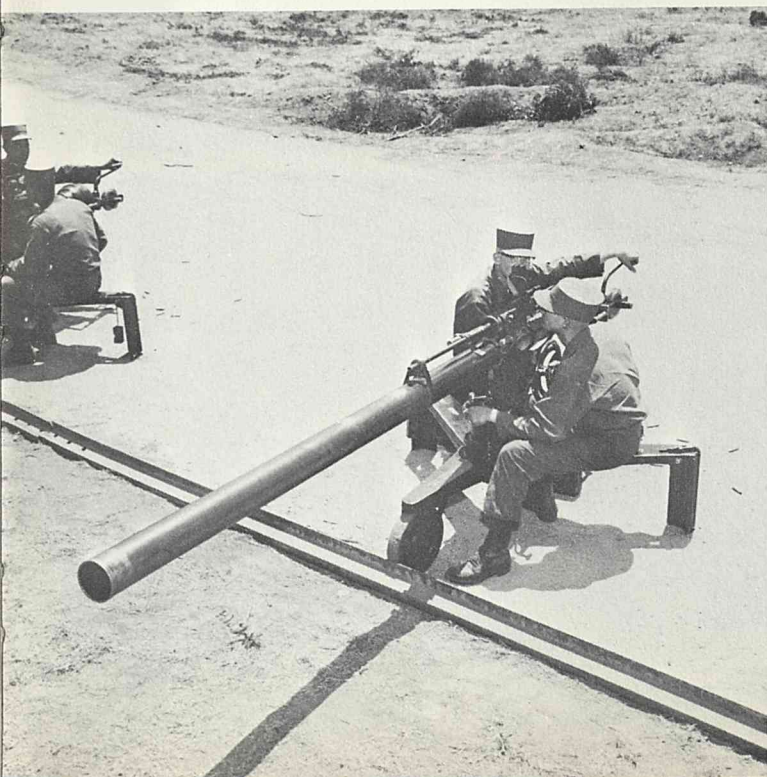
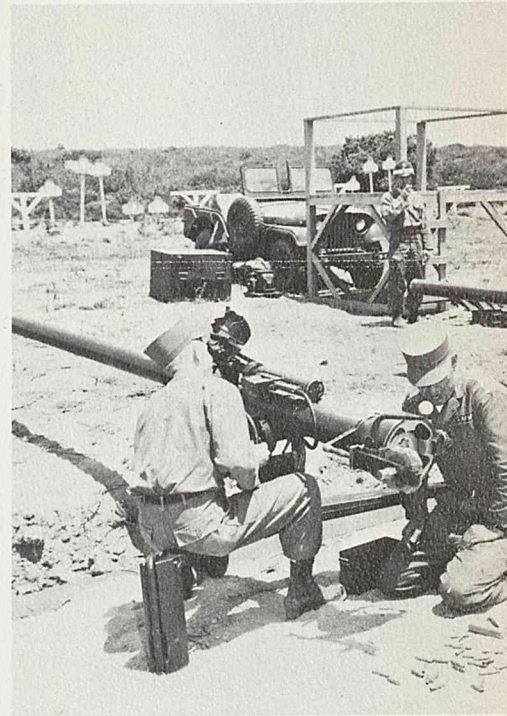
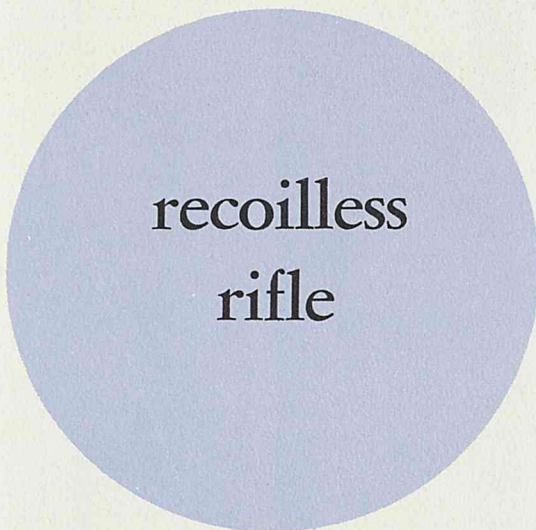
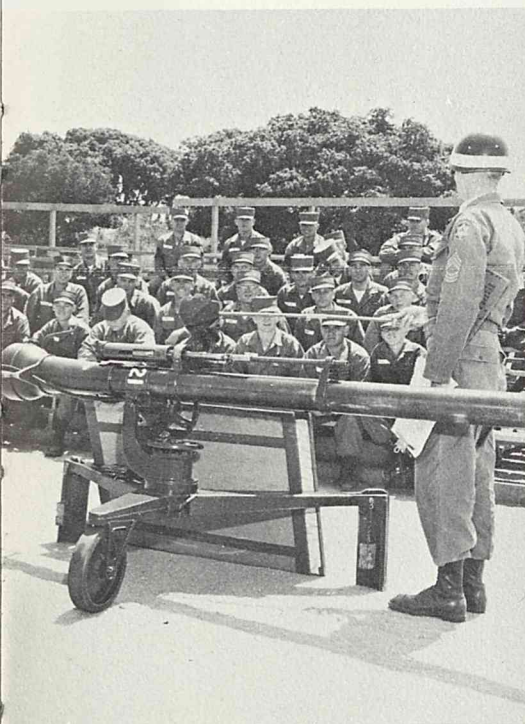
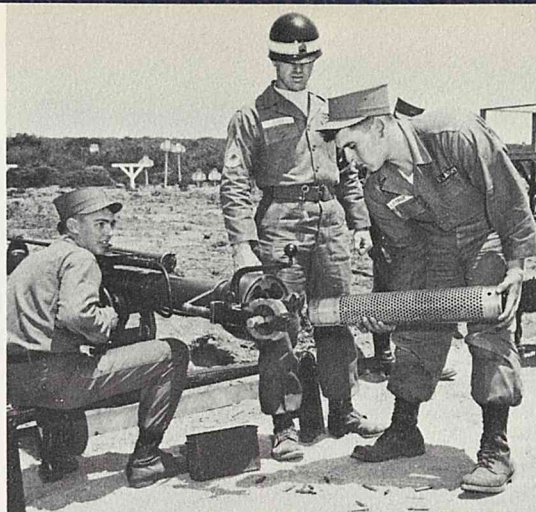






field mess



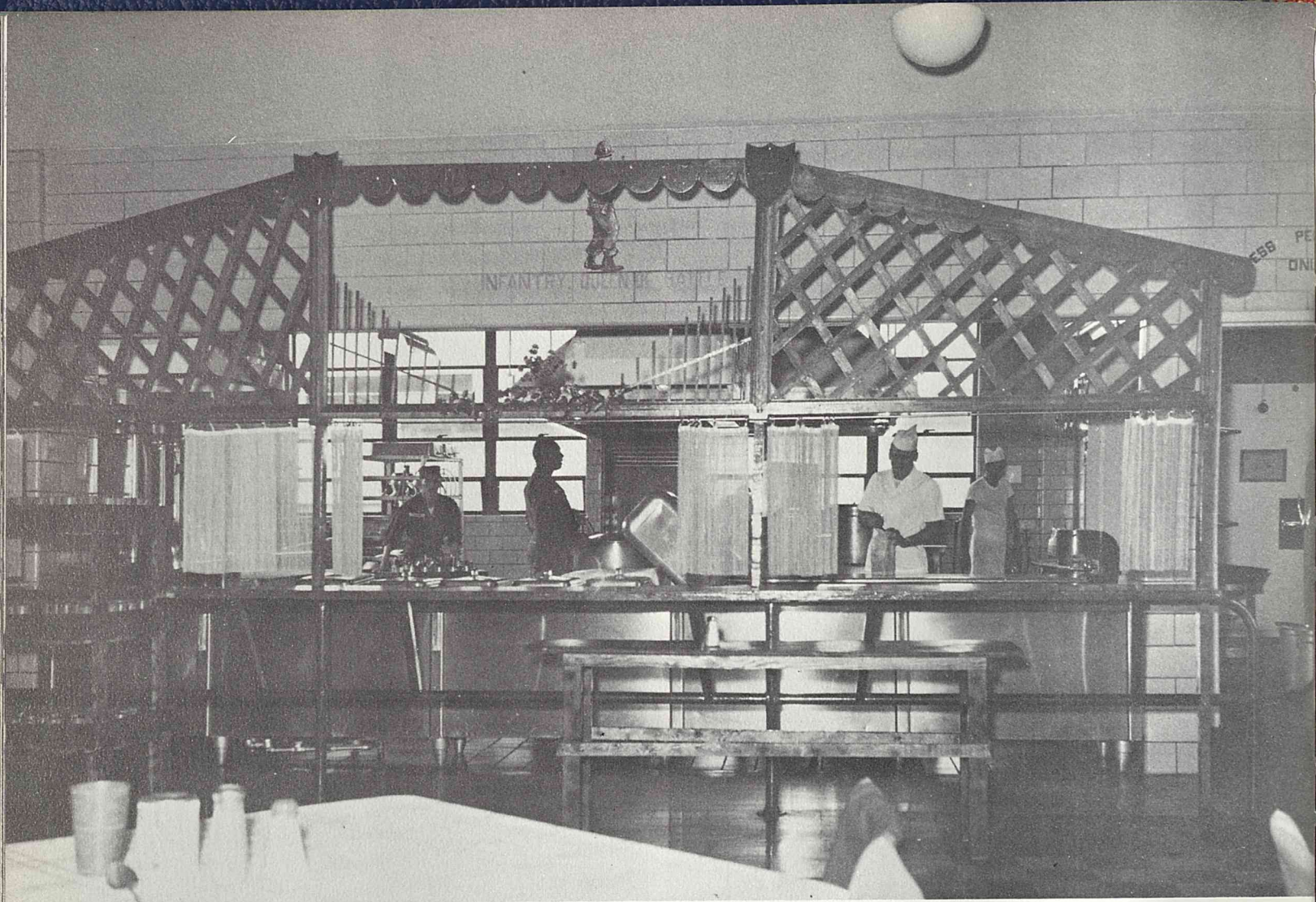


hand grenades

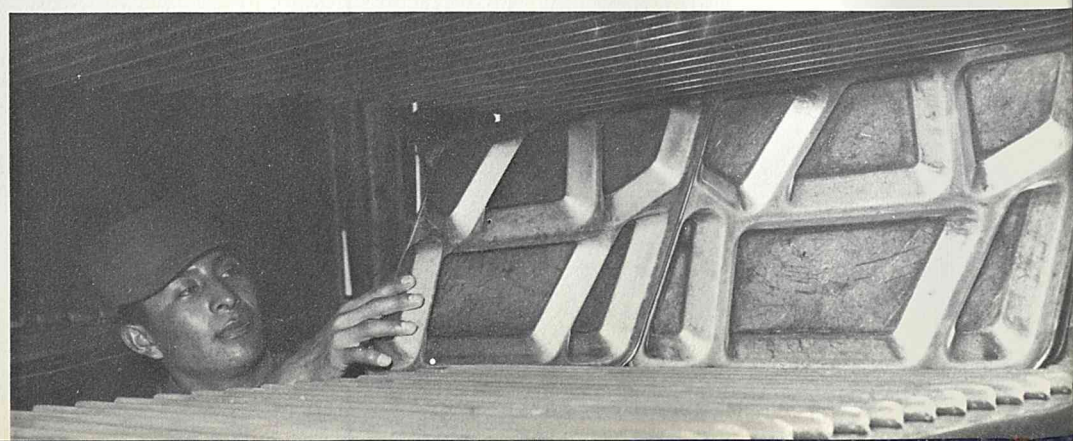
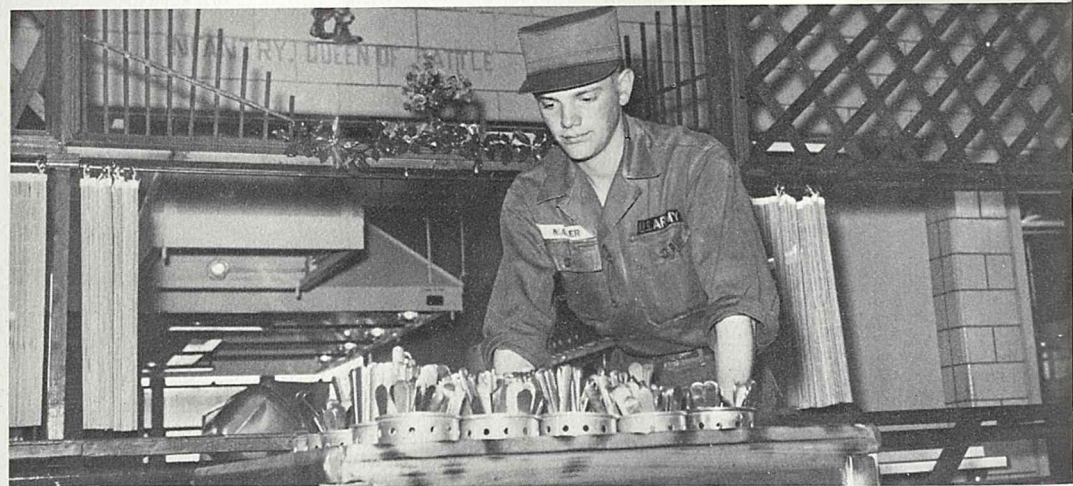




rifle grenades

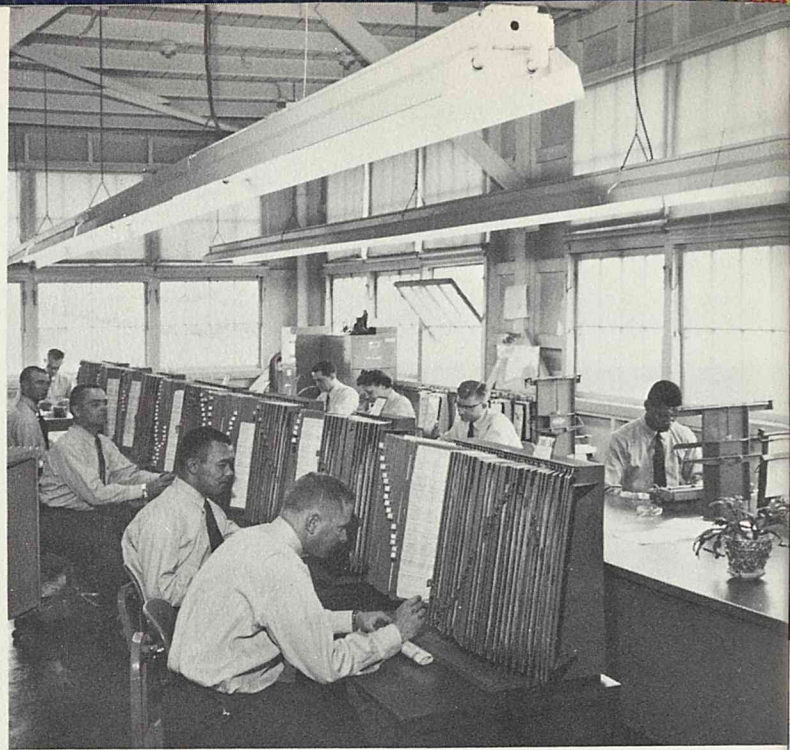
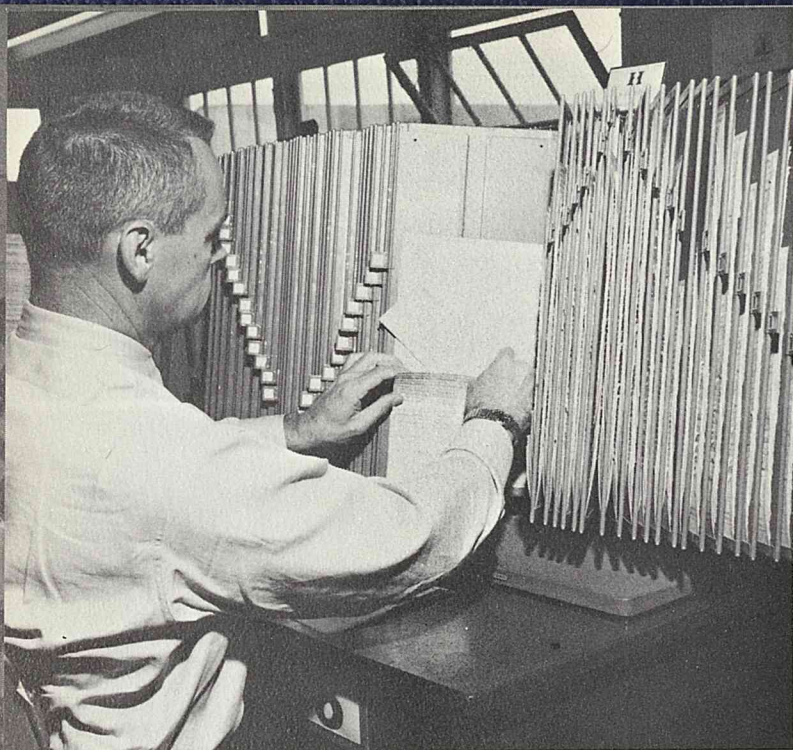


mess hall

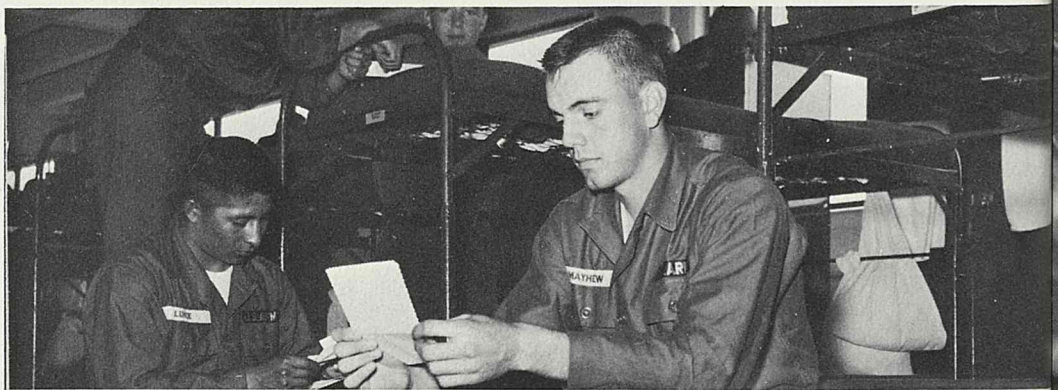
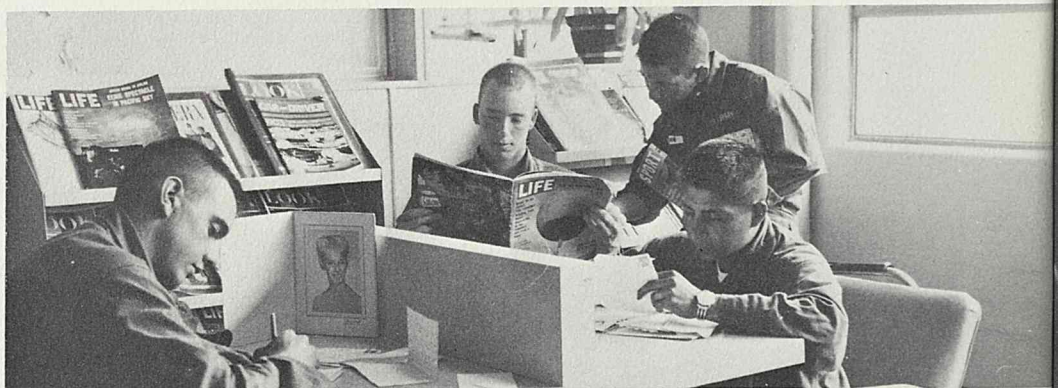
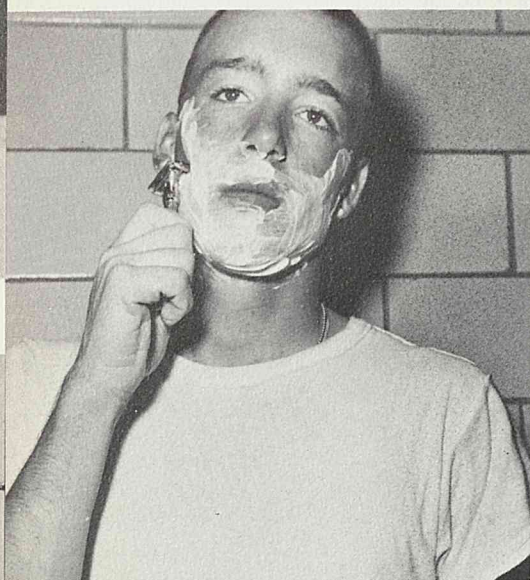


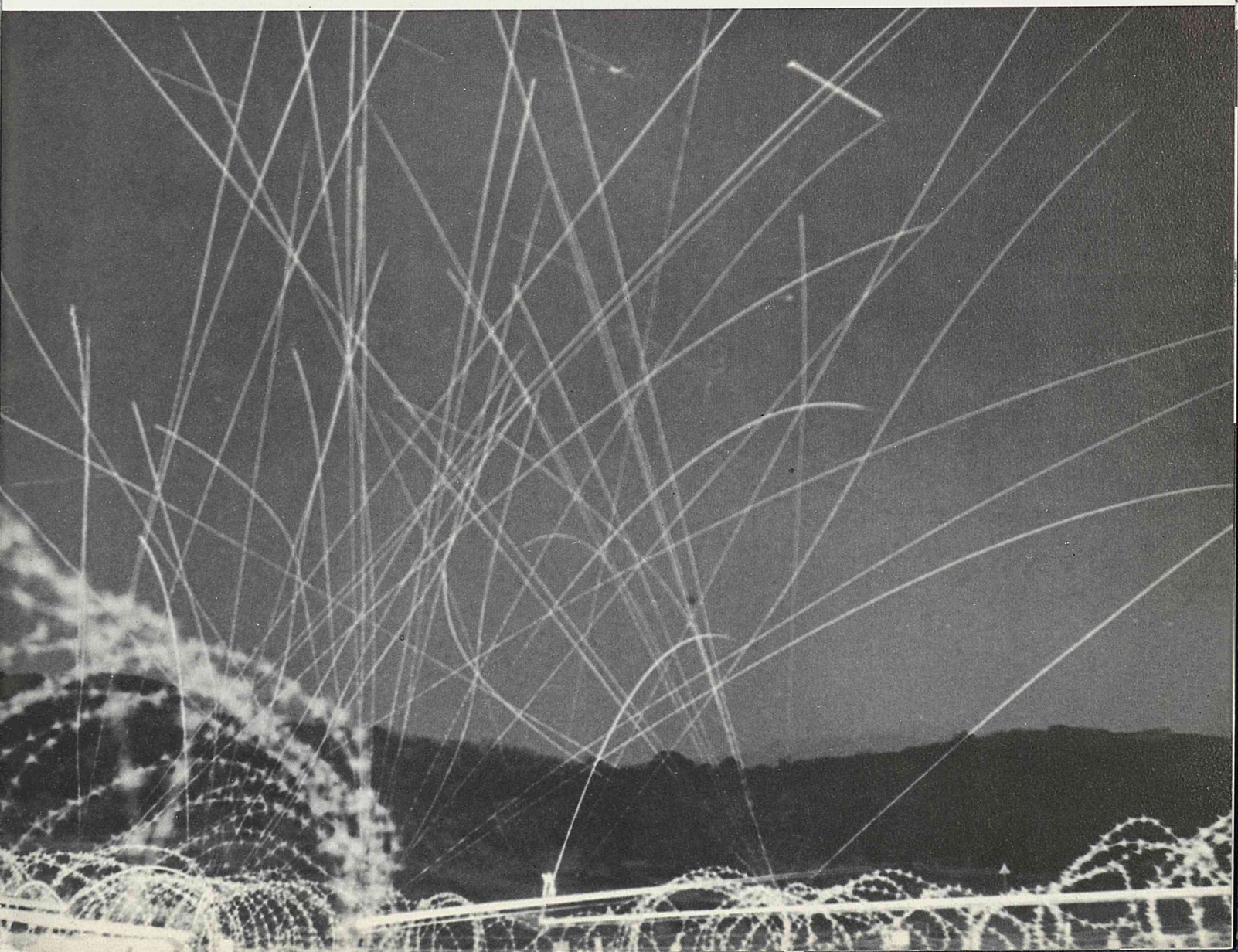


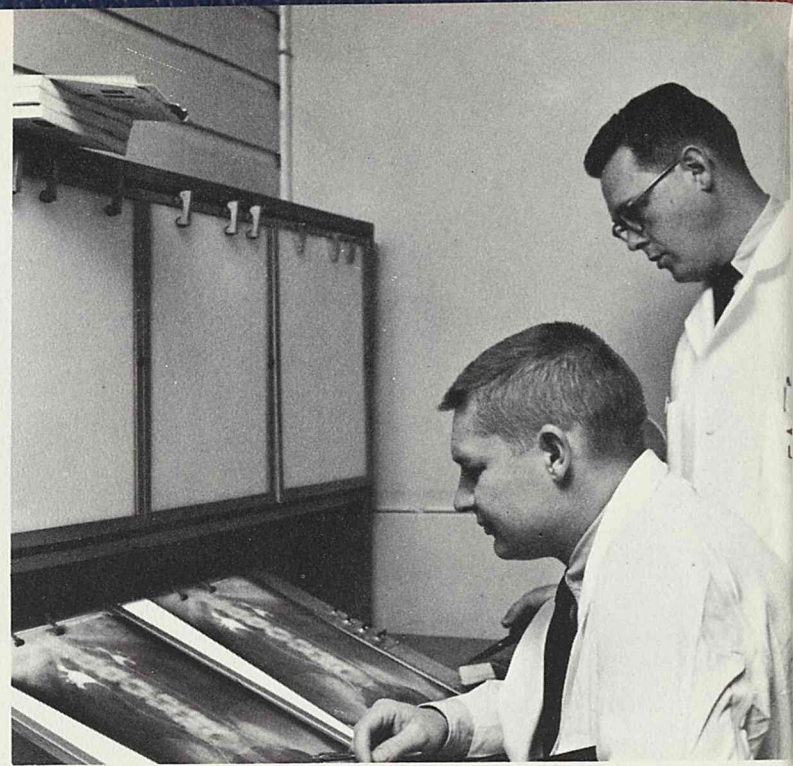
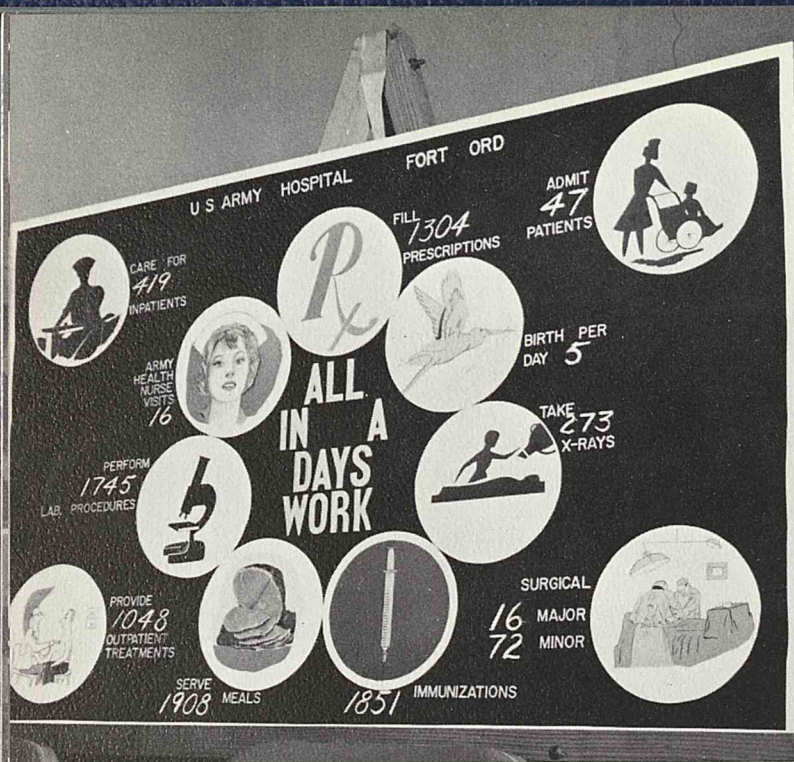
field bakery



post locator and barracks life

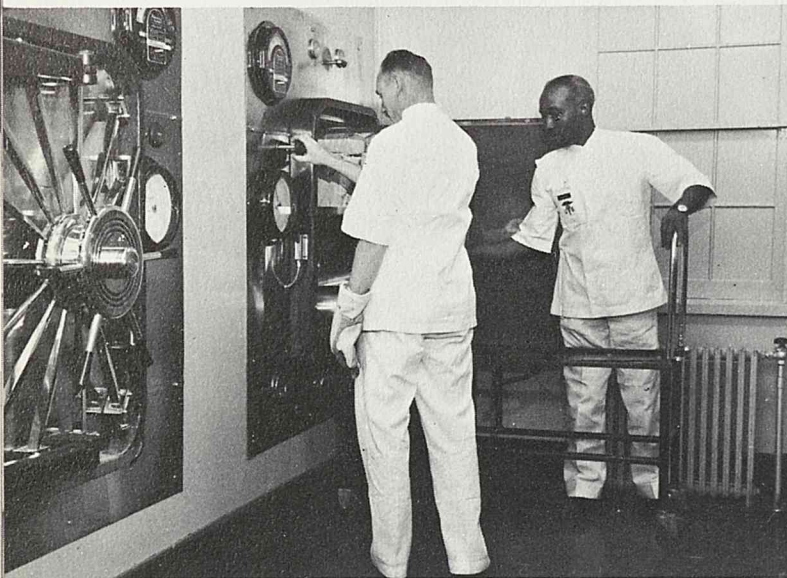


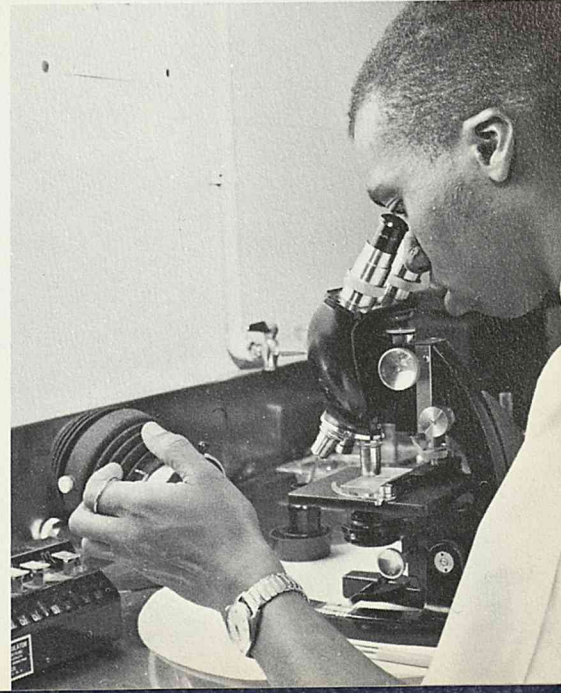
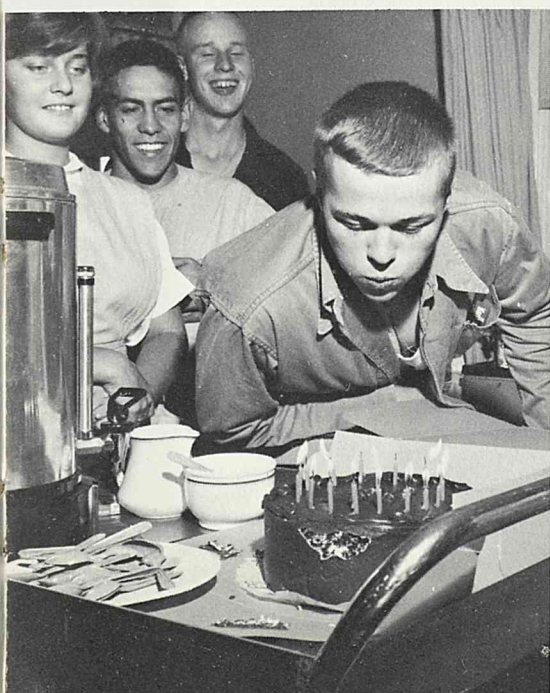
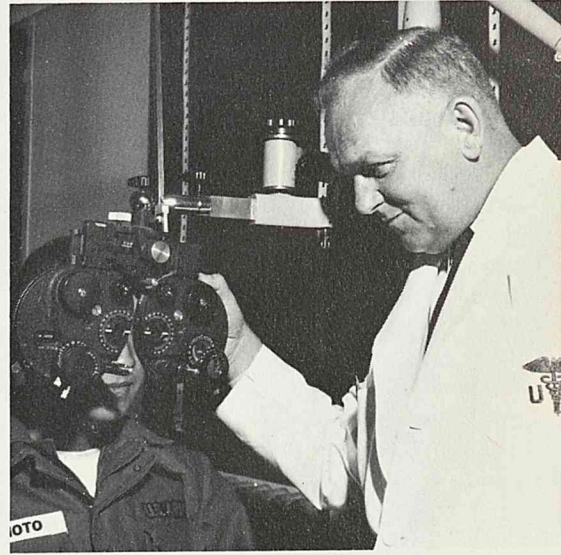
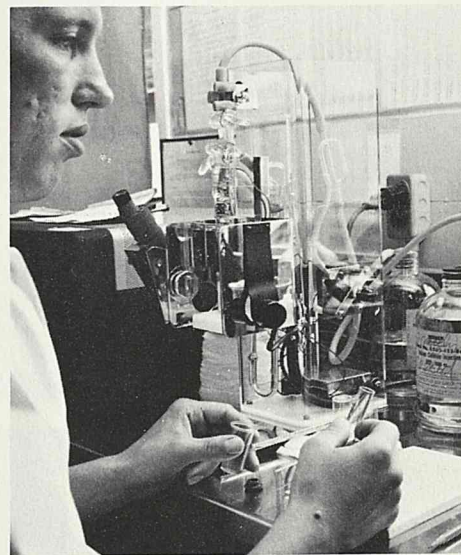
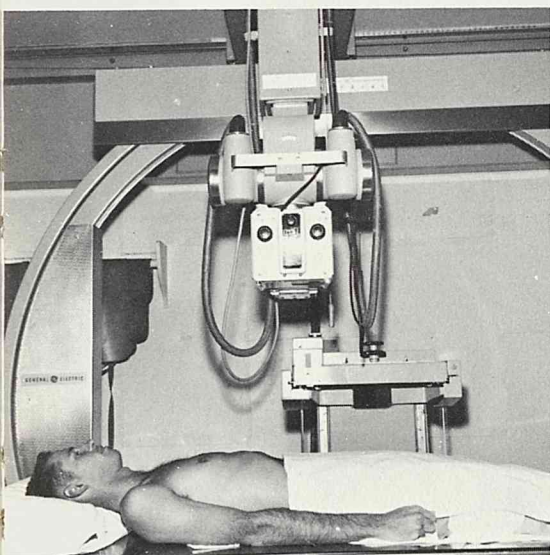
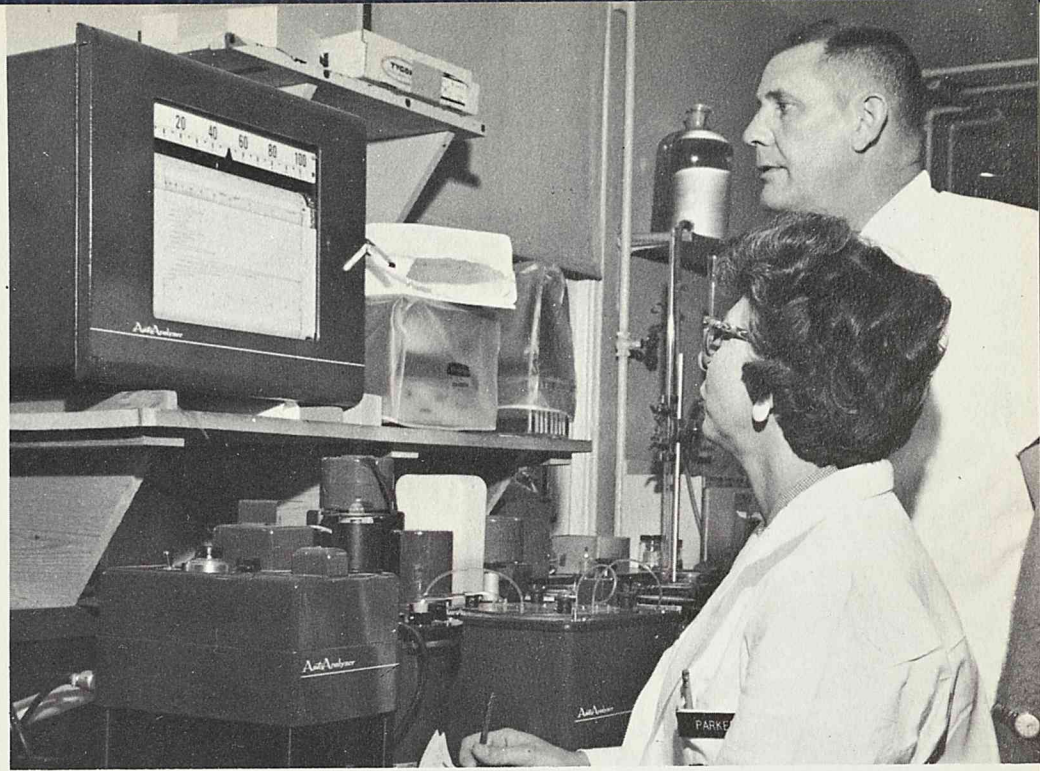




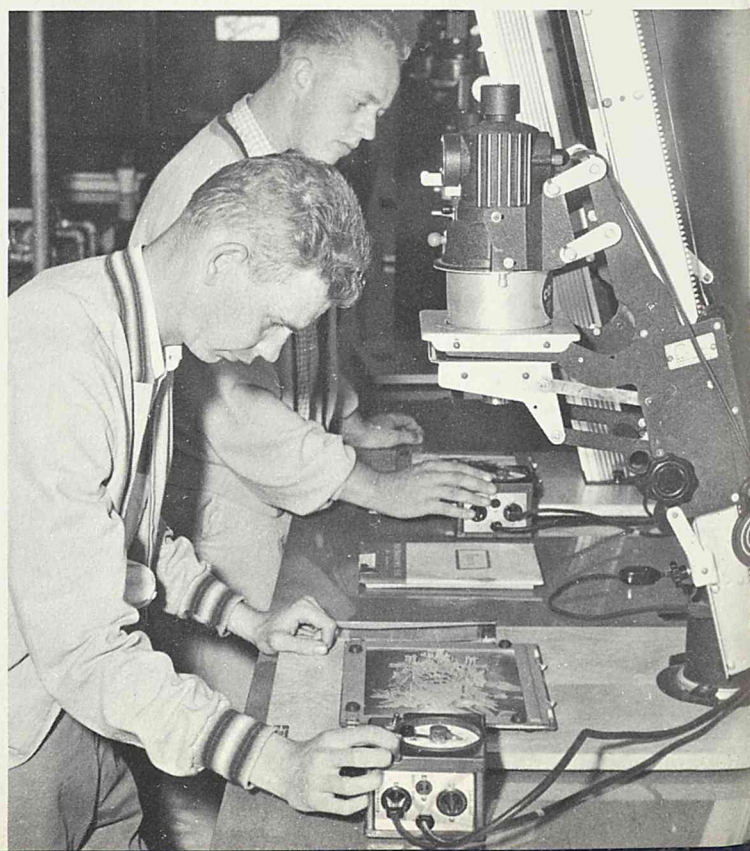
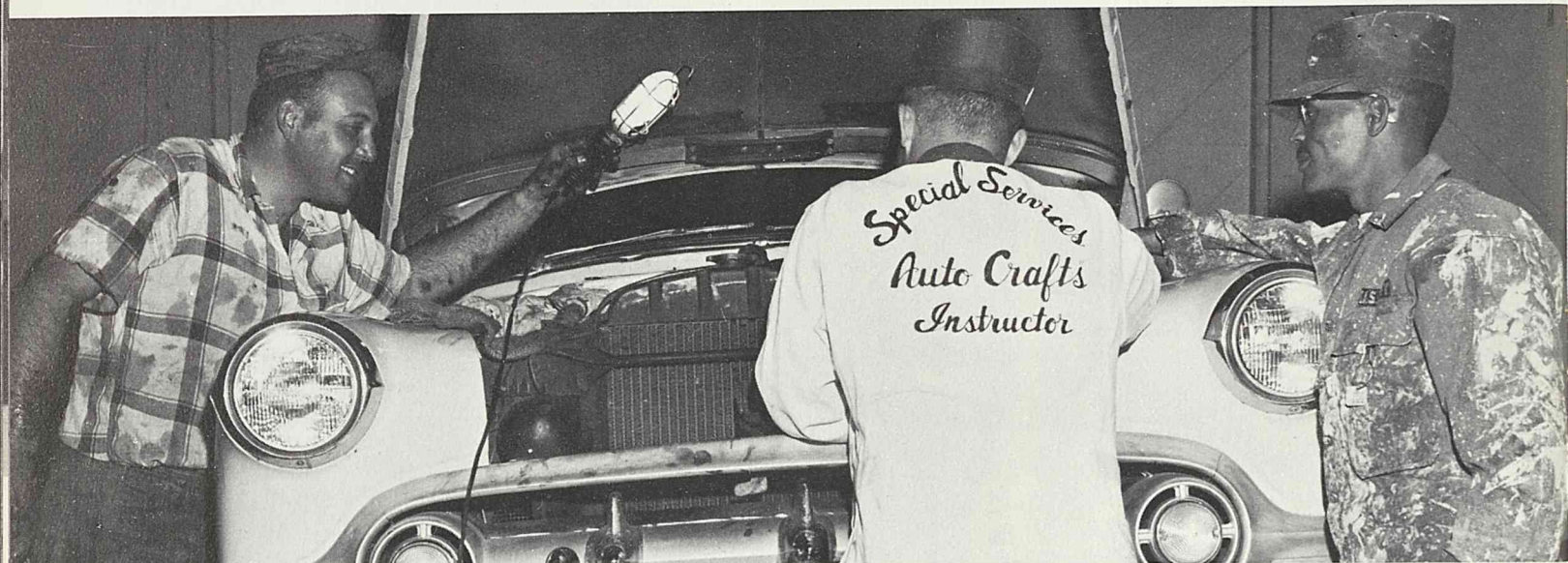
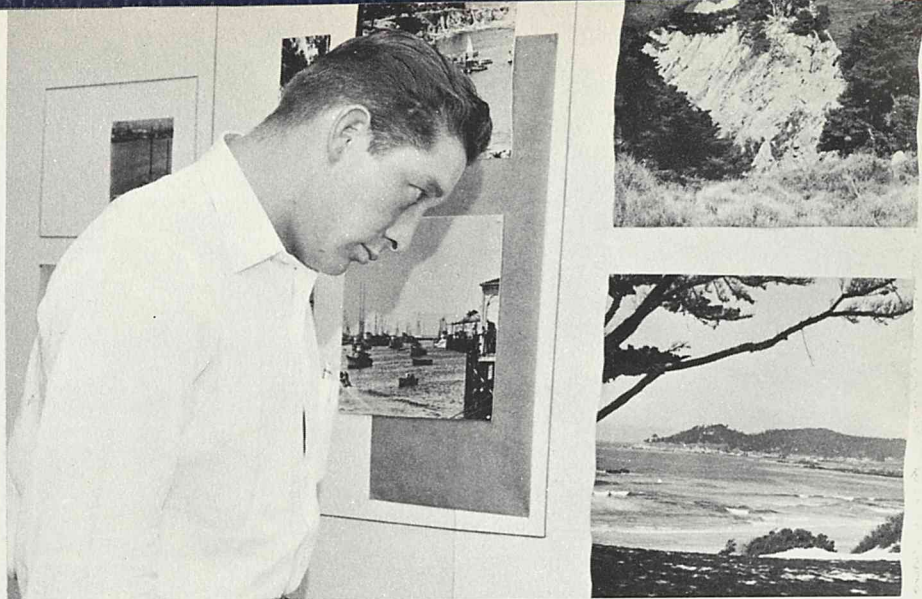
hospital

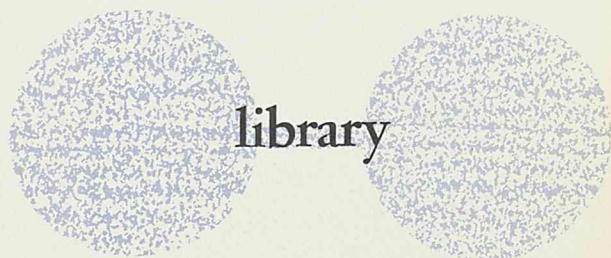
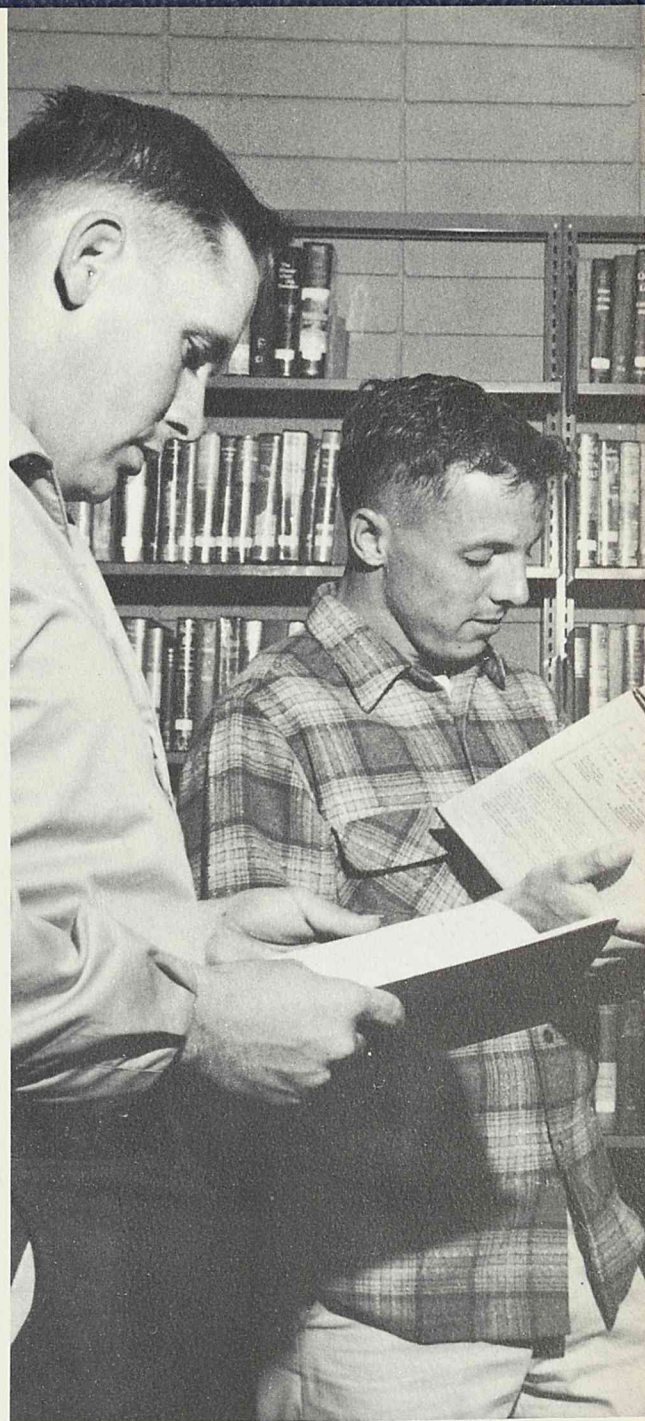
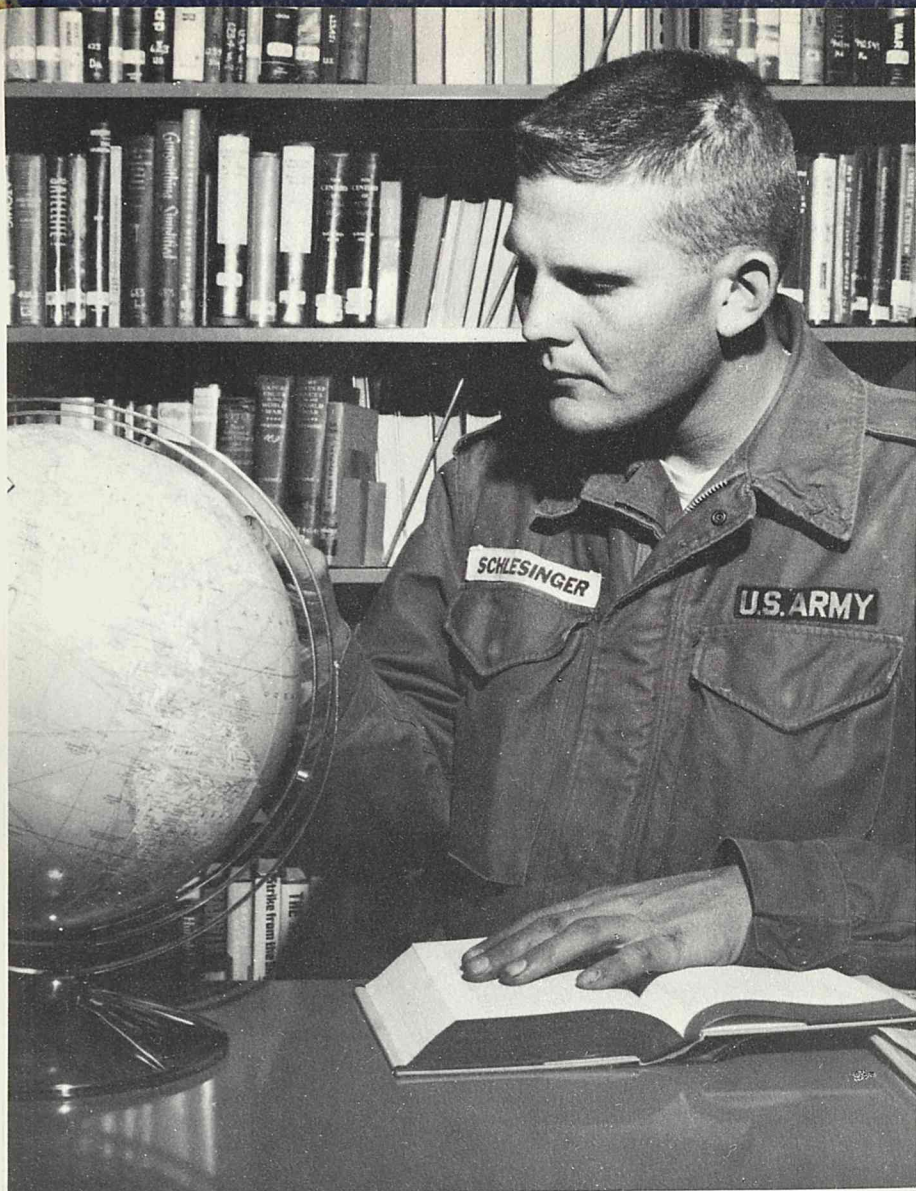
The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.

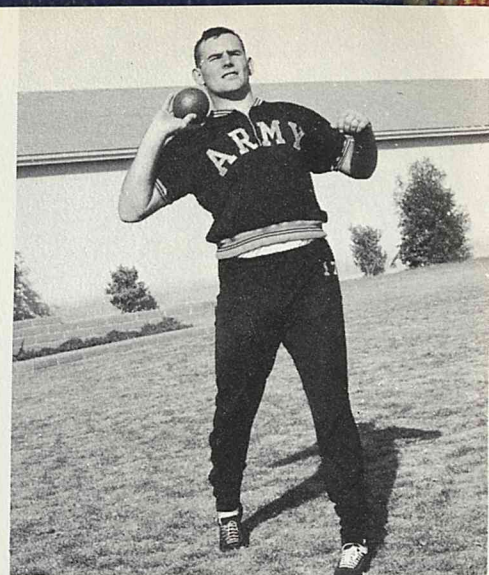
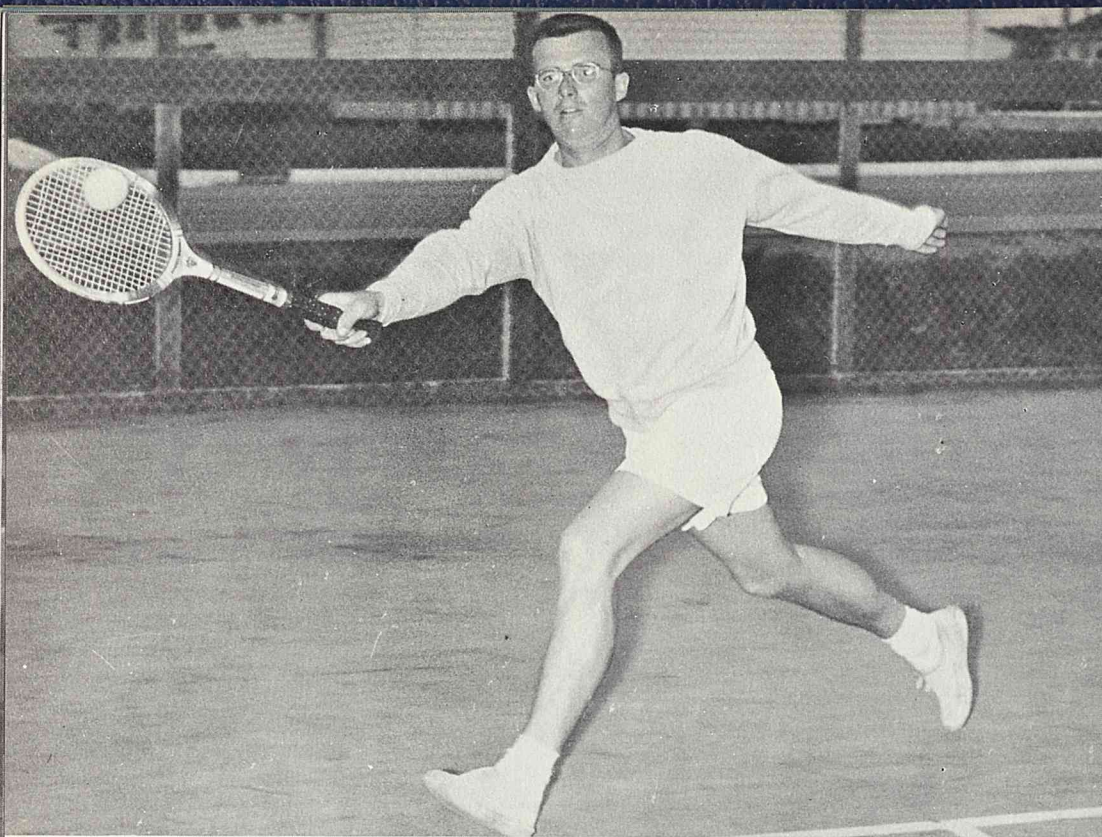




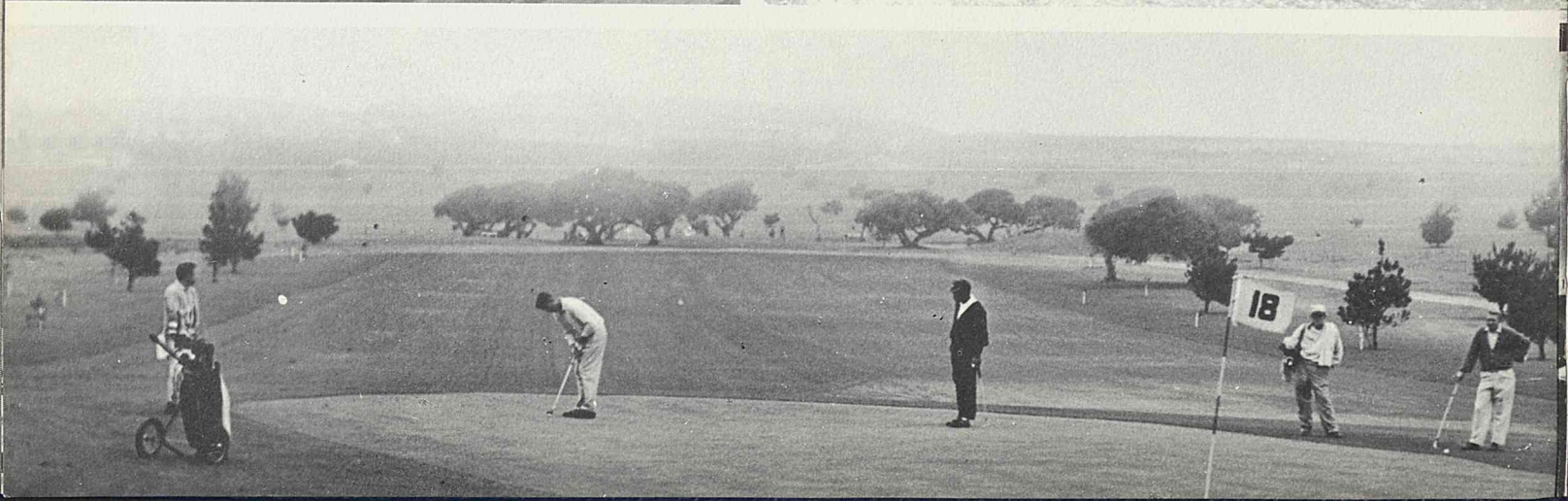
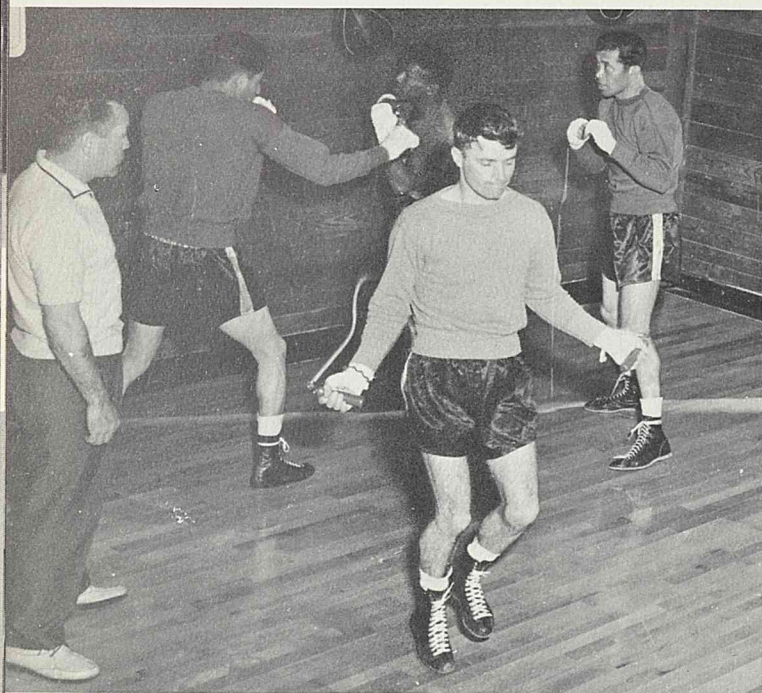
hobbies







sports





electronics and ordnance





chapel



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)



MAJOR GENERAL ORLANDO C. TROXEL, JR.

COMMANDING GENERAL

Orlando C. Troxel, Jr., was born 15 February 1908 at Fort William McKinley, P.I. He attended schools at Army posts and Washington, D.C. On 11 June 1931 he was graduated from West Point as a second lieutenant. Early assignments included Field Artillery school and units.

He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1942, from where he was assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the division. He remained in that position until after the division landed in Normandy in June 1944. After landing he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the VII Corps and remained in that position until January 1946.

Subsequent assignments included appointment as a member of the Joint Operation Review Board, under the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Armed Forces Information School as a member of the faculty; 3rd Infantry Division, Fort Benning, as Commanding Officer, Division Artillery; member of the faculty at the Command and General Staff College; National War College; 1st Cavalry Division Commander; Chief of Special Warfare, Department of the Army; Director of Organization and Training, Office Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army; Chief Joint Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea (Provisional).

From Korea, he was assigned to Fort Ord, California, where on 20 January 1961 he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry, and Fort Ord.

General Troxel has been awarded the Legion of Merit, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre, with Palm (France); Order of Leopold, with Palm; Croix de Guerre, with Palm (Belgium); and Order of Fatherlands War (Russia).

He is married to the former Miss Lucy Pratt Reynolds. They have a son, Roy Reynolds Troxel.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

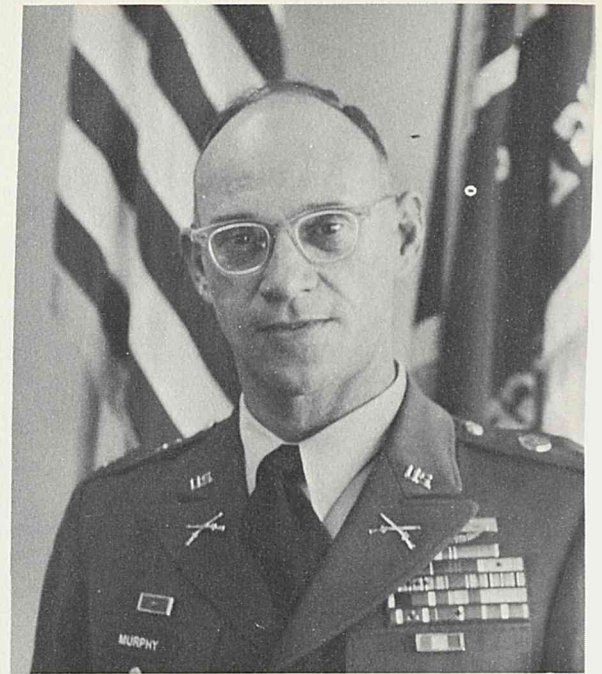
He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a First Classman at the United States Military Academy.



Col. Leonard E. Garrett
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Arthur P. Murphy
Battle Group Commander

COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 8 October 1962

TENTH BATTLE GROUP THIRD BRIGADE

Graduated: 1 December 1962



1st Lt. Verlon E. Westmoreland
Company Commander



James H. Graves
First Sergeant



SFC John R. Thomas
SDI



SFC Chandler



SFC Shephard



SFC Miles
Mess Steward



SFC Mooney



Sgt. Woods



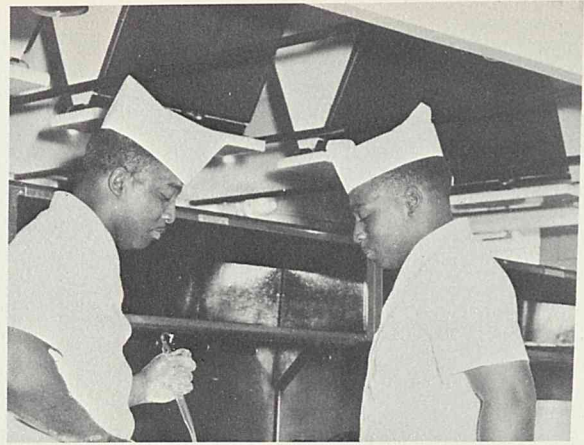
Sgt. Rochester



SP/4 Gaines



PFC Thompson



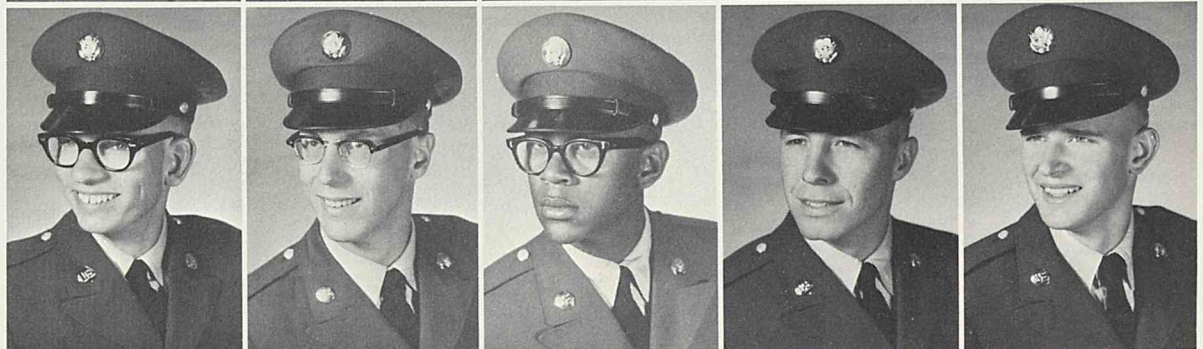
SP/5 Wilson

SP/4 Meekins

Frederick Abbott
Bondla Alexander
Brent Andersen
Roger Anthony
William Arnold



Malcolm Atterbury
Jerry Baldwin
Joe Banks
Bill Barendregt
Dennis Barkley





Roger Barr
Benny Basel
Henry Beel
Stephen Beeler
Oren Bell



Edmond Berg
Gary Beydler
Ralph Born
Gary Boyle
John Braun



Keith Brinley
Robin Brockmueller
John Brose
Roger Brummond
Lawrence Buell



Jerry Burdick
Ronald Butcher
Matthew Buzzell
Garreth Byrd
Edwin Cagasan



Forrest Calhoun
Manuel Calzada
Chris Camacho
Timothy Caryle
Craig Carver

Louis Castaneda
 Ramon Castaneda
 Edward Castro
 Ronald Cataraha
 Melford Christianson



Frank Cipriani
 James Clark
 Archester Clayton
 L. T. Cole
 Joe D. Coleman



Douglas Conover
 Robert Corella
 Rogelio Cossio
 Donald Cox
 Freddie Cramp



Bernard Crawford
 Jeffrey Dale
 Robert Dauenhauer
 Loyd Davis
 Terry Davis



William Davis
 William Dearing
 John De George
 Joseph Delaney
 John De Pompa





Robert Dexheimer
Dennis Dickey
Arvid Diemert
Richard Douglas
John Dravenieks



Leonard Duarte
John Durham
Albert Ellis
Gerald Engel
Robert Evans



Delano Eyer
Pete Fachko
Warren Fairweather
Jimmie Fancher
Roy Farrant



Spencer Fisher
Franklin Fitzgerald
Kenneth Ford
Larry Foster
Gilbert Fuentes



Raymond Gallegos
Victor Gangitana
Richard Gann
Richard Gatlin
Thomas Gerbi

Richard Gerfen
David Gibbons
Hugh Giovani
James Goetz
Carlos Gonzalez



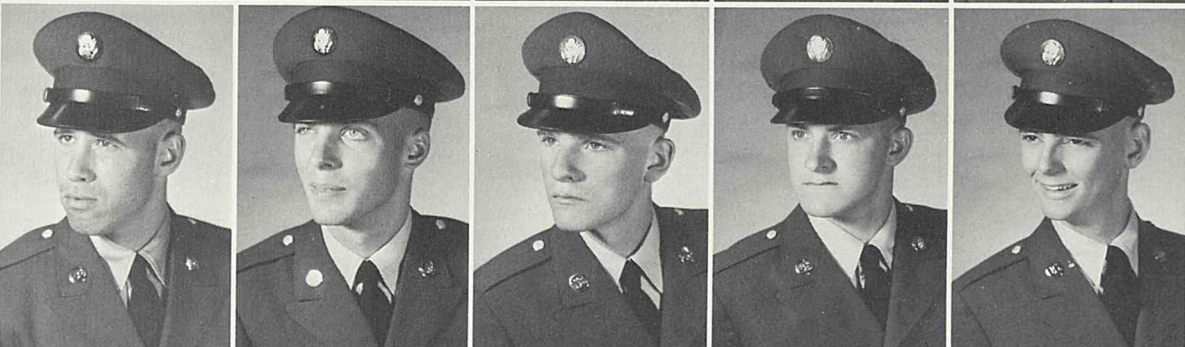
Gary Gores
Richard Gow
Walter Green
Clarence Gronning
Mitchell Grauer



Robert Grove
Weldon Hadnot
Leonard Harms
Ray Hasegawa
Paul Hatae



Peter Hermann
Barry Hilbert
Bob Hill
Franklin Hodges
Jack Hooper



Leo Houston
William Hudson
Jesse Ikei
David Jackson
Kenneth James





John Johnson
Leland Johnson
Lowell Johnson
Gary Jones
Rosslyn Jones



Fun Jung
Clayton Kalima
Dale Keith
Michael Kim
William Knighton



Theodor Kohers
Bobby Large
Douglas Larson
John La Rose
Walter Lee



William Lee
Patrick Lehr
Fred Lemka
Philip Lentz
James Leonard



Donald Levins
Jerry Lincoln
James Lodl
Manly Logan
Lawrence Lucero

Isaac Mack
 Frank Marshall
 Ronald Marshall
 Jay Martin
 James Masada



Richard Matern
 Wolfgang Mattschei
 Gregory Maurice
 Edward Maxwell
 Jerry McAlister



Gary McCormack
 Herbert McDaniel
 Patrick McHenry
 John Mele
 Larry Miller



Samuel Miles
 James Miller
 Melvin Mims
 Dean Mitchell
 Rodney Miyashiro



Tamihiko Mizatani
 Eliazar Montano
 Charles Moody
 Paul Moore
 Robert Moore





Alvin Morgan
Donald Morrison
Richard Morton
Ronald Moser
Jay Moss



Jon Mueller
Frank Mulrime
Lloyd Murphy
Gerard Murray
Larry Musser



Richard Marimatsu
James Neal
Dean Neary
Jack Neiman
Barry Nelson



David Nelson
Dennis Nelson
Paul Nelson
Thomas Nelson
Erik Nielsen



Dick Niggebrugge
Ronald Oeltjen
Troy Oldham
David Oar
Jack Orth

Leon Osterland
 Gilbert Palacio
 James Parsons
 Gary Pearson
 Walt Phinney



Ronald Piette
 Kenneth Pittman
 David Plessas
 Timothy Price
 Ernst Puscher



Charles Qualls
 Willard Quaring
 Stephen Rains
 David Ramsey
 Raymond Ramsey



Manuel Rangel
 Paul Reed
 Steven Rees
 John Renaud
 Roy Robbins



Gary Rocklin
 Caesar Rodriguez
 Rudy Rodriguez
 Raymond Rozzell
 Maurilio Sanchez





Leonard Sanders
John Sarboe
Merlin Saulny
Michael Sawyer
Walter Schroeder



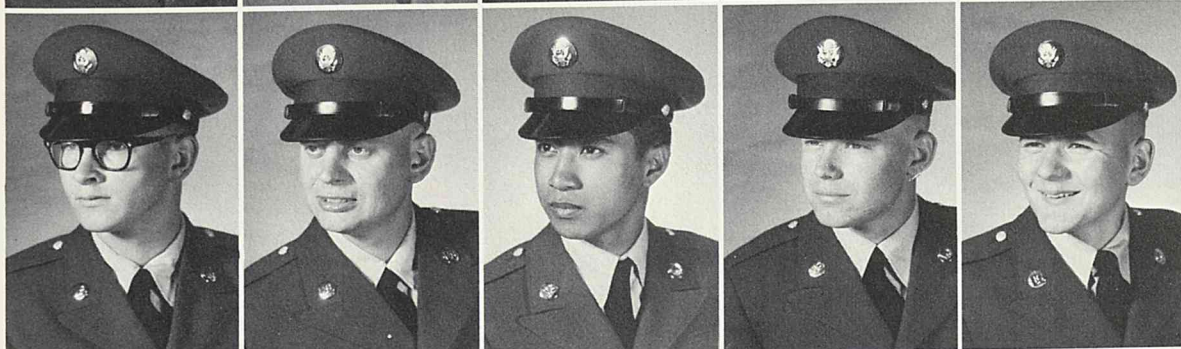
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Joe Sedillo
Carl Segawa
Robert Scogins
Vincent Shepherd



Mike Shew
Roy Shibata
Edwin Shimabukuro
Berton Simon
Stanley Slaton



David Sionecker
Harry Smith
Ronald Smith
Ronald Smith
Steven Smith



Karl Sorthun
Donald Sotak
Antonio Sotero
James Sparrow
Paul Swannack

John Tabor
Dwight Thompson
William Thompson
Thomas Tipton
Joseph Titone



Phillip Titus
Frank Torres
Theodore Tourville
Harvey Turnbull
Tommy Turner



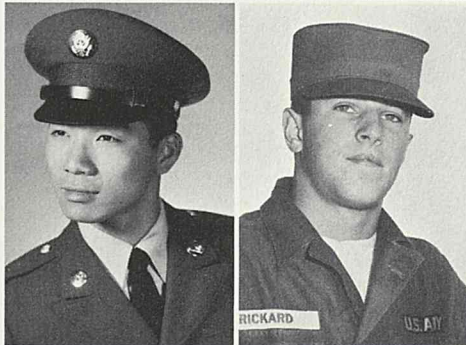
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Richard Vera
Roy Walker
Thomas Weiss
Donald Wentworth



Jerrold Windsor
Wayne Young
Marlo Zeller
Byron Dunker
Daniel Heisler



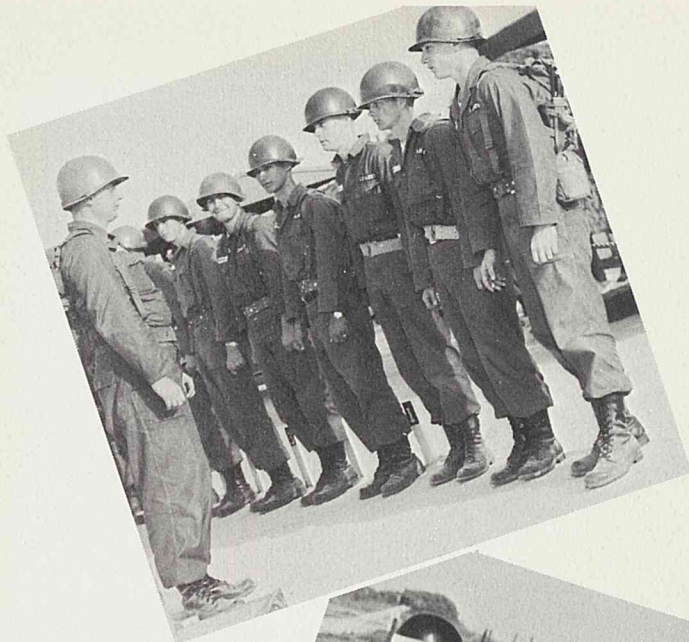
Sadao Naguni
Harold Rickard





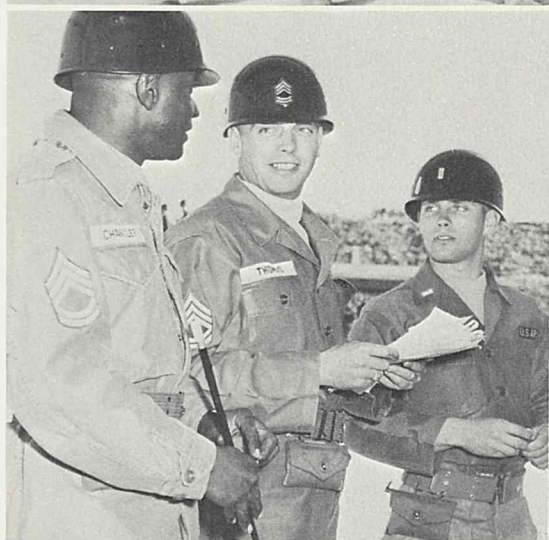
m1 rifle instruction



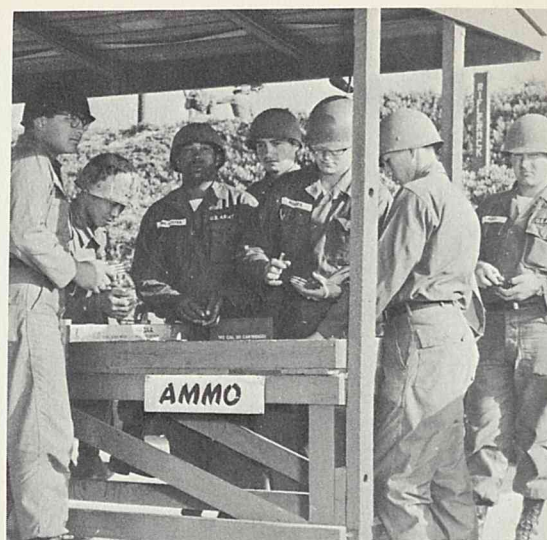


trainfire

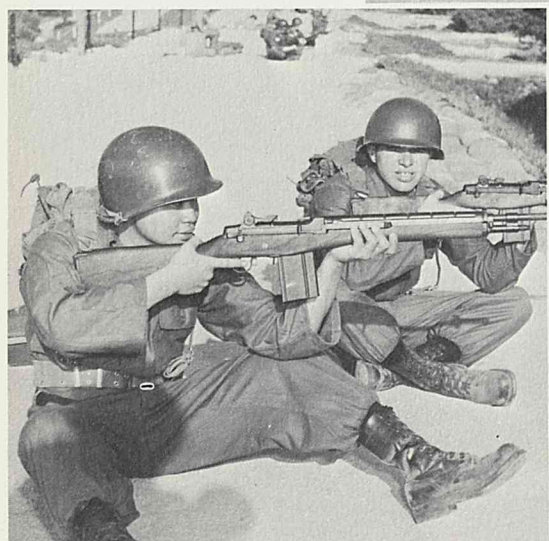


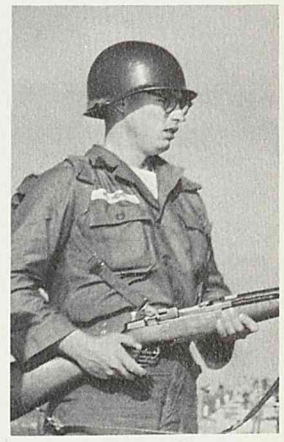
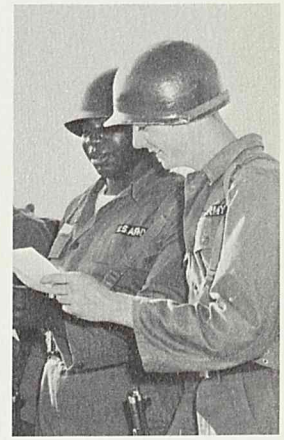
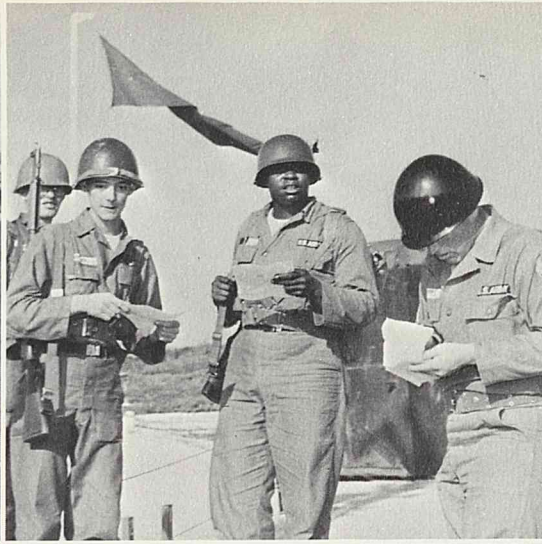
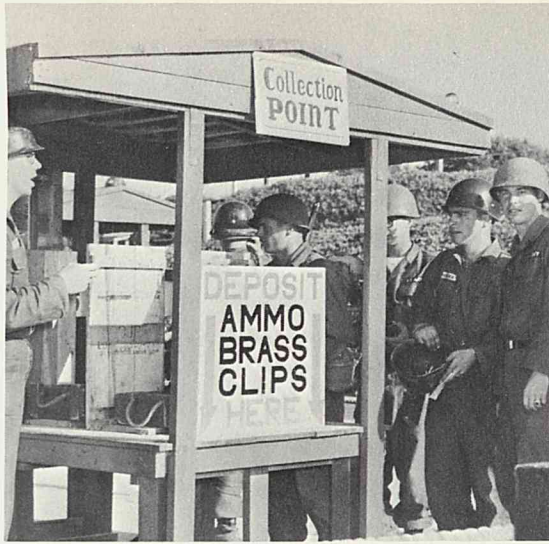


trainfire



trainfire





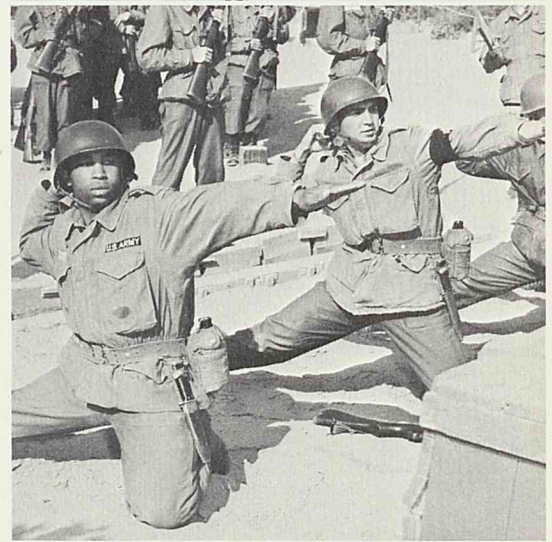
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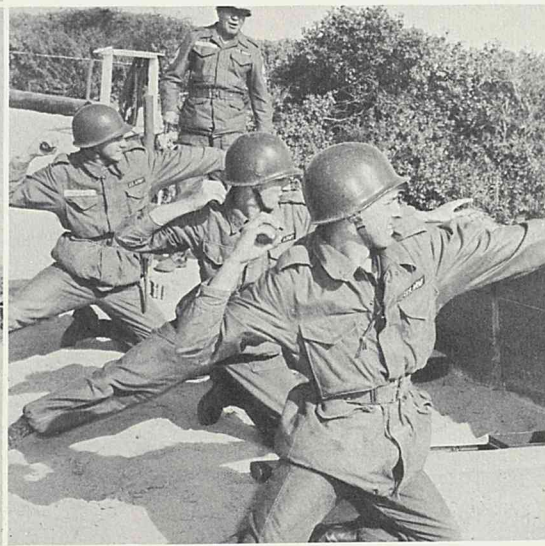


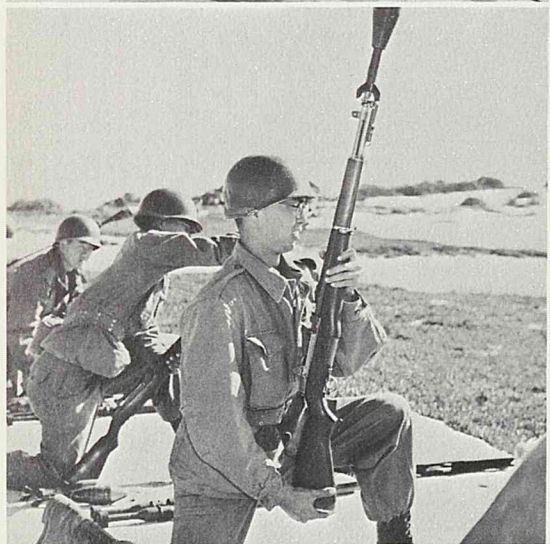
hand grenades



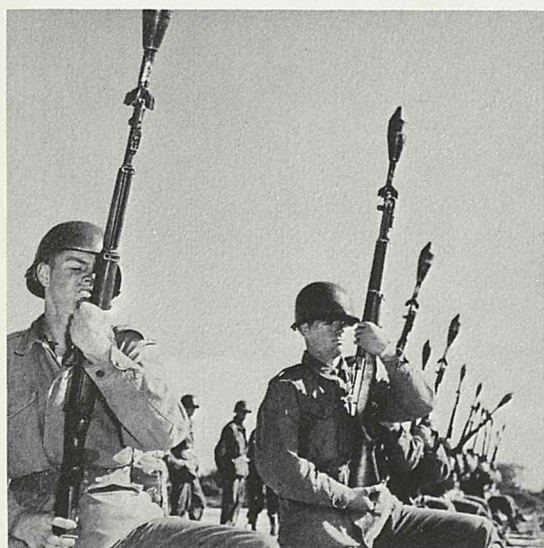


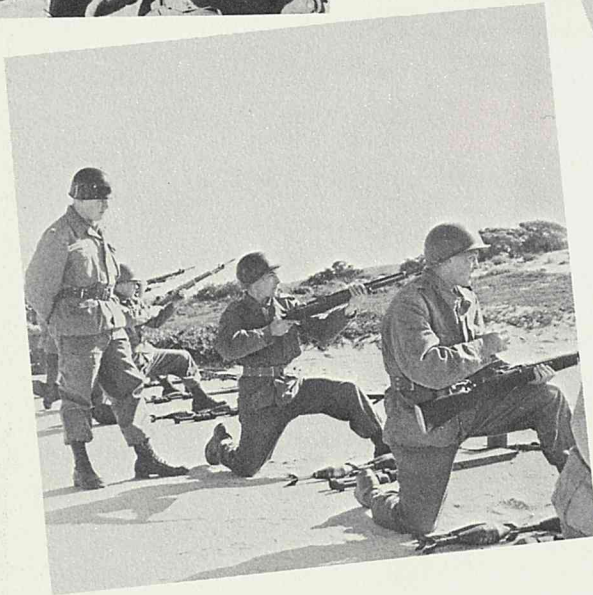
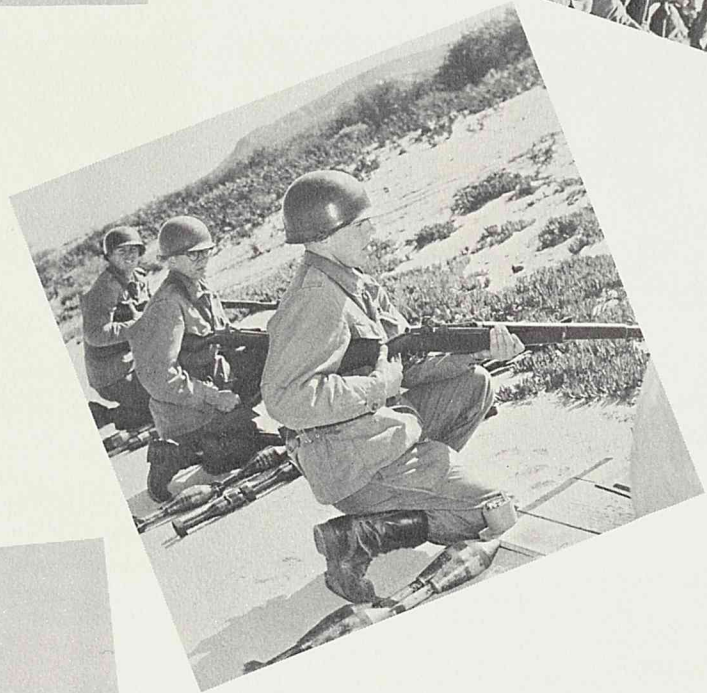
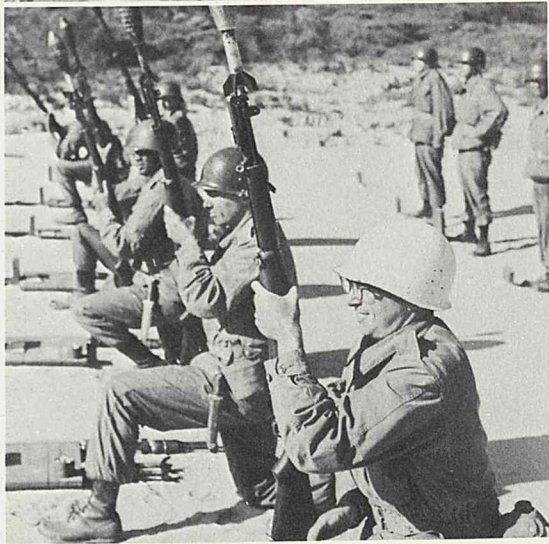
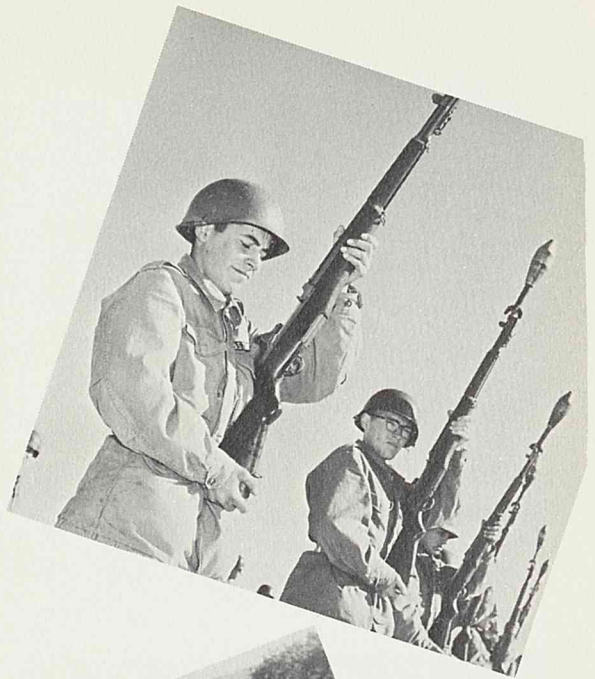
hand grenades





rifle grenades

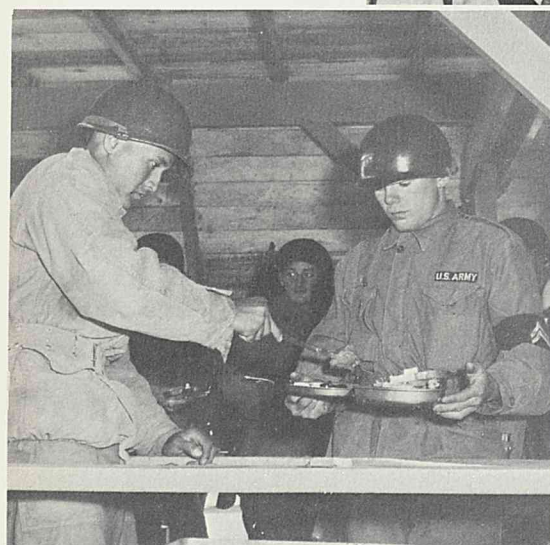
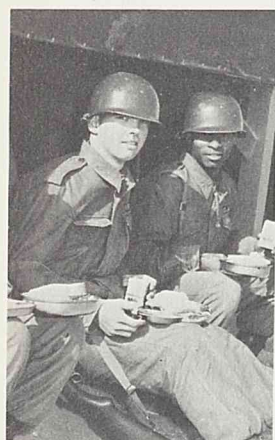




rifle grenades



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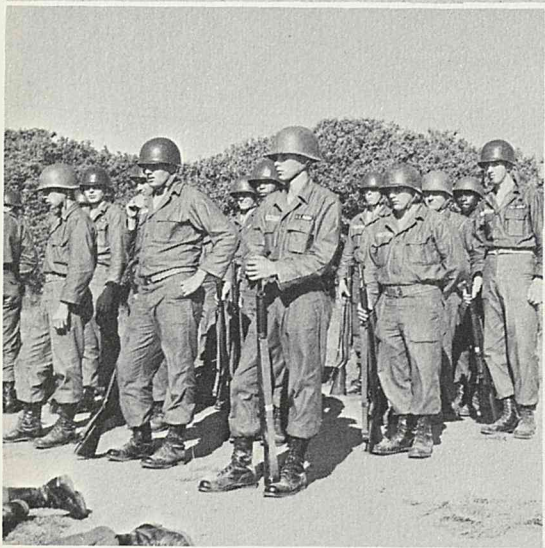




cover
and
movement



cover and movement



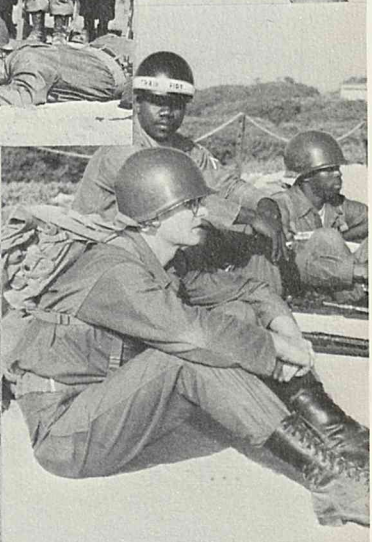
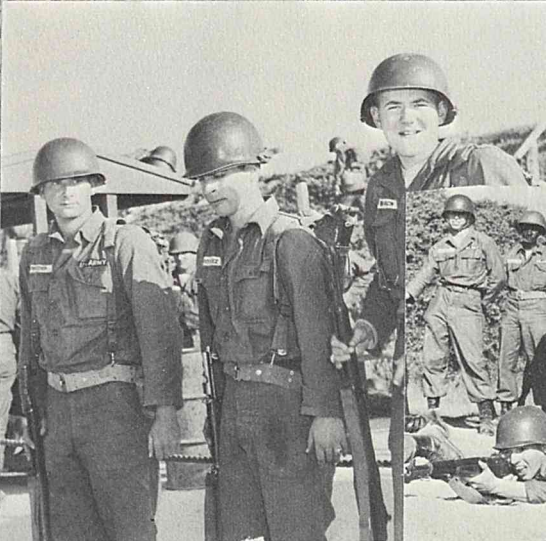
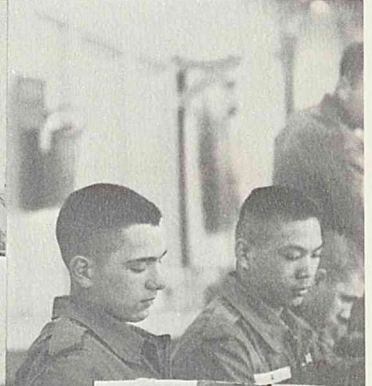
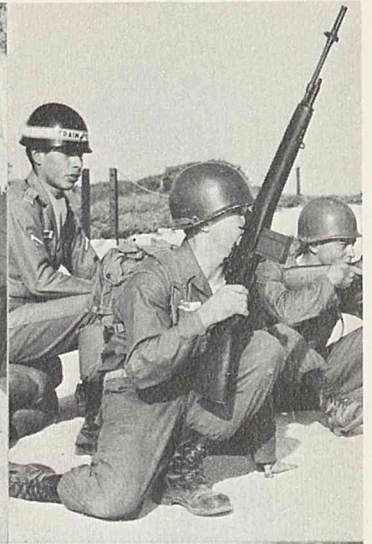
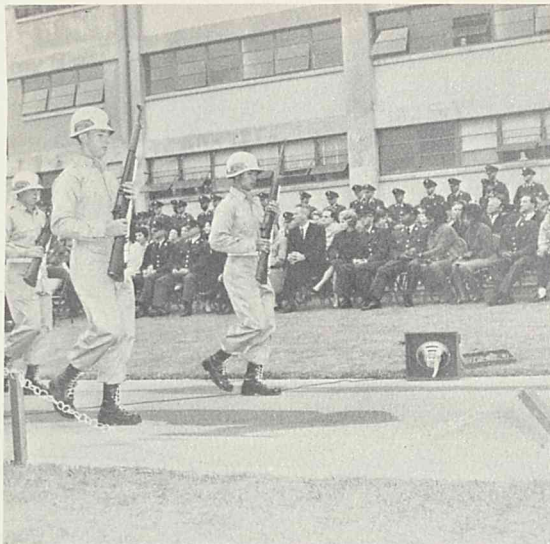


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our training through the eyes of the camera



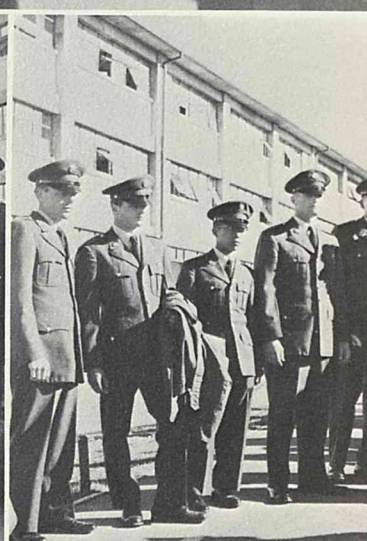




open house



graduation



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

